

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 186.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

HAVE NOW READY:

**The Creators of the Age of Steel.** By W. T. JEANS. 1 vol., 12mo, \$1.50.

"That steel has had a remarkable history no one will doubt after reading this attractive little volume by Mr. Jeans, who evidently writes from fulness and accuracy of knowledge. Being cast in a semi-biographical form, the work will appeal to a far larger class of persons than a more technical treatise could be expected to do."—*London Times*.

**Creation; or, The Biblical Cosmogony in the Light of Modern Science.** By ARNOLD GUYOT, author of "Earth and Man." With full-page wood-cuts and lithographic plates. 1 vol., 12mo, \$1.50.

The views here set forth have frequently formed the subject of public lectures by Professor Guyot, and have attracted much attention. It was among the last wishes of the distinguished author that this attempt to show the accordance of the sacred narrative with the facts of geological science should be given to the world in its final and perfected form, and to the preparation of this book he gave his latest energies.

**Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church.** First Series. From Abraham to Samuel. 12mo, cloth, \$2; half calf, \$4. With maps, plans, and a portrait of DEAN STANLEY. *New edition from new plates, with the author's latest revision.* **Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church.** With an introduction on the study of ecclesiastical history. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, with map, \$2; half calf, \$4.

This new edition of the most popular and widely read of Dean Stanley's writings has had the benefit of a careful revision, and is provided with a beautiful steel-engraving of the author. The price has been reduced to two dollars, and each volume is sold separately.

**Dr. McCosh's Philosophic Series.** No. 5, Locke's "Theory of Knowledge." With a notice of Berkeley. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

This number of Dr. McCosh's philosophic series begins the second division, in which the principal philosophic questions of the day are treated historically. The systems of the philosophers who have discussed them are stated and examined, and the truth and error in each of them carefully pointed out.

**Part 1.—Didactic.** Each vol. paper, 50 cents.  
No. 1.—Criteria of Diverse Kinds of Truth, as Opposed to Agnosticism; Being a Treatise on Applied Logic. No. 2.—Energy, Efficient and Final Cause. No. 3.—Development: What It Can Do and What It Cannot Do. No. 4.—Certitude, Providence and Prayer.

**Newport.** By GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP. 1 vol., 12mo, \$1.25.

**Quotations in the New Testament.** By C. H. TOY, D.D., Professor of Hebrew in Harvard University. 1 vol., 8vo, \$3.50.

**The Question of Ships.** By Lieutenant J. D. J. KELLY, U. S. N. 1 vol., 12mo, \$1.25.

**The Book-Buyer.** A summary of English and American literature. Published on the 1st of every month. Annual subscription, 50 cents.

\*For sale by all book-sellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

FOR MARCH, 1884.

"Beyond question the foremost historical journal of America. Its articles are well written and beautifully illustrated."—*The True Witness, Montreal*.

#### CONTENTS:

OUR TWENTY-ONE PRESIDENTS. II. The Last Eleven. George Cary Eggleston.

A brief summary of biography and history, admirably written; it includes critical estimates of character and statesmanship, with vivid pen-pictures of the political situations in which successive Presidents were active.

*Illustrations.*—Eleven striking portraits of the successive Presidents since Tyler.

THE BARONY OF NAZARETH. Davis Brodhead.

A charming historical sketch of a nook in Pennsylvania.

RUFUS KING AND THE DUEL BETWEEN GEN. HAMILTON AND COL. BURR. Dr. Charles R. King.

Information of interest from the grandson of Rufus King.

THE GRISWOLD FAMILY OF CONNECTICUT. II. Professor Edward E. Salisbury.

An exhaustive sketch—historical, biographical and genealogical,—showing the part taken in public affairs by various members of this notable family during successive generations from the beginnings of settlement in Connecticut. Fresh information from English and other sources adds greatly to the interest and value of the contribution. It will be completed in April.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF LONG ISLAND. Edward Holland Nicoll.

BRISOT DE WARVILLE. His Notes on America in 1788. By the Editor.

The portrait of this famous French writer is the frontispiece to the Magazine.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. Sir Henry Clinton's Original Secret Record of *Private Daily Intelligence*. Contributed by Thomas Addis Emmet. Edited with great ability by Edward F. DeLancey. Chapter VI. (Begun in October.)

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS (Continued.) TWO UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON TO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW (1773-1774). Contributed by William Alexander Smith.

NOTES; QUERIES; REPLIES; SOCIETIES; BOOK NOTICES.

#### WHAT IS SAID OF IT.

"This magazine is indispensable to those who wish to be informed of the progress of investigation in the history of this country. It delights the refined scholar, and at the same time, by its decidedly popular cast, pleases the large majority of readers of average intelligence. In no other journal do so many important documents relating to our history make their first appearance in print."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

"It is ably edited, and it is made attractive and valuable by excellent illustrations."—*Illustrated Christian Weekly*.

"The whole make-up of the Magazine ranks it among the very first of American publications. It should have a place in the library of all students of American history."—*The Review*.

Sold by news dealers everywhere.

Terms, \$5 a year, or 50 cents a number.

Publication Office, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

## BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

COMPOSED OF THE NERVE-GIVING PRINCIPLES OF THE OX-BRAIN, AND THE EMBRYO OF WHEAT AND OATS.

CROSBY'S

## VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

This is a standard preparation with all physicians who treat nervous or mental disorders. It is not a secret; the formula is on every label. Its careful chemical composition has for twelve years been superintended by a Professor of Materia Medica, and its correct analysis vouched for by a Professor of Chemistry.

It is a special food to the brain and nerves, not a stimulant; it is composed of the elements of nerve tissue, and when taken directly forms new nerve-matter. Nervous disorders are most frequently caused by want of proper nerve food; the nerves are in a state of hunger, often of starvation.

It aids wonderfully in the mental and bodily growth of children.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, OR MAIL, \$1.

F. CROSBY CO., 664 and 666 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

BRAIN-WORKERS NEED BRAIN FOOD

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

For Trial of Three Months, Terms Below.

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for all persons interested in the Progress of Science.*

## SCIENCE.

Contents No. 56, February 29th (price 15 cents):

"The Alaska Military Reconnaissance of 1883." By F. Schwatka.

"Notes of the Flora of the Upper Yukon."

"The Intelligence of Snakes."

"Presentation of the Rumford Medals to Professor Rowland."

"PROGRESS OF ELECTRICAL SCIENCE DURING 1883."

"Biographies of Naturalists."

"Gordon's 'Electricity and Magnetism.'"

"Bassler's Weather."

Five dollars (\$5.00) per annum; to foreign countries, six dollars (\$6.00).

A trial subscription, three months, thirteen numbers, one dollar (\$1.00).

Address, PUBLISHER OF SCIENCE, 4 Bond St., N. Y.

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN  
FOR WOMEN.

BROAD AND MASTER STREETS.

## DIRECTORS.

P. PEMBERTON MORRIS,  
EDWARD S. CLARKE,  
CHARLES F. HASLETTINE,  
JOHN SARTAIN,  
WILLIAM S. BAKER,  
EDWARD W. CLARK,WILLIAM B. BRUMENT,  
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,  
F. O. HORSTMANN,  
REDWOOD F. WARNER,  
THOMAS DOLAN,  
JOHN BAIRD.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Pres. JOHN SARTAIN, Vice-Pres. F. O. HORSTMANN, Sec. and Treas.

For information, apply to ELIZABETH CROASDALE, Principal, Broad and Master Streets, Philadelphia.

## Some Valuable Food-Remedies.

WHOLE-WHEAT GLUTEN relieves over-fatness, diabetes, and dyspepsia caused by starchy foods. GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES cure constipation and piles. DIURETIC FOOD relieves Bright's and other diseases of the kidneys and bladder. EXTRACT GLUTEN AND BARLEY, the most potent builder-up in consumption, and nervous, enfeebled conditions. LACTIC WAFERS save feeble infants.

The preparation of all our foods is based upon scientific experience, and the results attending their use in diseased conditions have called forth much favorable comment from prominent physicians.

Pamphlets describing all our food-remedies mailed to all applicants. These contain the chemical testimony of Professor Albert R. Leeds, public analyst for New Jersey, and professor of chemistry in the Stevens Institute, as well as that of Professors Austin Flint, L. Duncan Bulkley, etc.

HEALTH-FOOD CO.,  
74 Fourth Avenue, New York.  
632 Arch Street, Philadelphia.  
199 Tremont Street, Boston.

## TRUST AND INSURANCE COS.

THE PROVIDENT  
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 409 CHESTNUT ST.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, . . . . . \$1,000,000.  
ASSETS, . . . . . \$14,553,444.83.

INSURE LIVES, GRANT ANNUITIES, RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and are empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, &c., for the faithful performance of which their capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.  
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.  
ASA S. WING, Vice-President, and Actuary.  
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager Insurance Department.  
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

## DIRECTORS:

Saml. R. Shipley, Phila.  
T. Wistar Brown, Phila.  
Richard Cadbury, Phila.  
Henry Haines, Phila.  
Joshua H. Morris, Phila.  
Richard Wood, Phila.  
William Hacker, Phila.Israel Morris, Phila.  
Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.  
Wm. Gummere, Phila.  
Frederic Collins, Phila.  
Philip C. Garrett, Phila.  
Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.  
J. M. Albertson, Norristown.  
Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia.

## TRUST AND INSURANCE COS.

THE AMERICAN FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

Office in Company's Building,

308 and 310 Walnut St., Phila.



CASH CAPITAL, . . . . . \$400,000 00  
Reserve for reinsurance and all other  
claims, . . . . . 852,970 25  
Surplus over all liabilities, . . . . . 551,548 96

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1884,  
\$1,804,519.21.

## DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, CHAS. W. POULTNEY,  
JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,  
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,  
THOMAS R. MARIS, WILLIAM W. PAUL,  
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President.  
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.  
RICHARD MARIS, Assistant Secretary.

## INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

North America,  
No. 232 Walnut Street.

Incorporated A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, . . . . . \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

## DIRECTORS:

Charles Platt,  
George L. Harrison,  
Francis R. Cope,  
Edward S. Clarke,  
T. Charlton Henry,  
Clement A. Griscom,  
William Brockie,  
Henry Winsor,  
William H. Trotter,  
Albert F. Damon,Samuel Field,  
Charles H. Rogers,  
Thomas McKean,  
John Lowber Welsh,  
John S. Newbold,  
John A. Brown,  
Edward S. Buckley,  
George Whitney,  
Robert M. Lewis,  
Henry H. Houston.

CHARLES PLATT, President.  
T. CHARLTON HENRY, Vice-President.  
WM. A. PLATT, 2d Vice-President.  
GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.  
EUGENE L. ELLISON, Assistant Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

BARKER BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers and Brokers,  
28 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
Philadelphia.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, allow  
Interest on Deposits, and trans-  
act a general Banking and  
Brokerage Business.

## TRUST AND INSURANCE COS.

## THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit  
Company of Philadelphia,

395-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$1,000,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

The company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.  
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.  
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.  
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

## DIRECTORS.

Stephen A. Caldwell,  
Edward W. Clark,  
Alexander Henry,  
George F. Tyler,  
Henry C. Gibson,William H. Merrick,  
John B. Gest,  
Edward T. Steel,  
Thomas Drake,  
Thomas McKean,

C. A. Griscom.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

## THE GUARANTEE

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 AND 320 CHESTNUT STREET,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY.  
ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.  
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.  
JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.  
JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.  
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,  
Edward C. Knight,  
J. Barlow Moorhead,  
Charles S. Pancoast,  
Thomas MacKellar,  
John J. Stadiger,Charles S. Hinchman,  
Clayton French,  
W. Reich Wister,  
Alfred Fittler,  
Daniel Donovan,  
Wm. J. Howard,  
J. Dickinson Sergeant.

## THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co.  
of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

Incorporated 1836.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$450,000.

SURPLUS, \$827,338.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.

Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON.



# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VII.—NO. 186.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE conference of the Independent Republicans in New York City, following their public dinner in Brooklyn on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, was as successful as was possible for a political meeting which stood pledged to abstain from the discussion of the most important issues in current politics. It was understood when the meeting was called that financial questions and the definite discussion of a candidate for the Presidency were to be avoided, the main purpose being to strengthen the demand for Civil Service Reform, and to remind the leaders of the party that Independent Republicans will not support any and every sort of a candidate. These pledges as to silence were observed faithfully, with the exception of a Free Trade outburst from Professor SEELYE which probably was unintended. But that such pledges were asked beforehand helped to keep some persons from attending the meeting, and also detracted from the interest of the speeches at the dinner and of the discussions at the conference. So far as the purpose of the meeting permitted the Independents to go, good work was done. Enough was said to impress upon the less scrupulous leaders of the party that a candidate must be chosen who will be thoroughly unobjectionable, and that the reform begun in our political methods not only must be sustained as far as already enacted by law, but must be carried still farther, until the American office-holder is completely emancipated from the political slavery in which the "spoils system" has entangled him. Mr. SCHURZ spoke of the Reform as having for its ideal a return to the methods and principles which prevailed during the Administration of the great man whose birthday the nation was celebrating. We are glad to hear this, and we hasten to remind Mr. SCHURZ and his friends that tenure of office during life or good behavior was the rule under that Administration, and even under those which followed until the time of President JACKSON. It will give us great pleasure and some surprise to learn that our Civil Service Reformers have become Washingtonians in this matter. It seems to us that they are not pressing the bill for the repeal of the four-year term of office as zealously as they did that for the establishment of competitive examinations.

THE efforts made by the combined office-holders and the old Republican "machine" to force Mr. ARTHUR'S nomination upon the party give emphasis to the utterances in New York and Brooklyn. In the Southern States, where the office-holding element dominates the party, the evidence of this purpose is more distinct than anywhere else; but in New York and some parts of the West every stone is turned to secure delegations pledged to the nomination or, as it suits the office-holders to call it, the renomination of Mr. ARTHUR. The Republican party never nominated Mr. ARTHUR to more than a possible reversion of the Presidency, and if the coming Convention should propose him for the Chief Magistracy it would do something out of keeping with the record of the previous conventions of the party.

IN the exuberance of Presidential material in the Democratic party, it will be a relief to some Democrats to see that one of the possible candidates has put himself entirely out of the running. The interview of Mr. HEWITT with Mr. WEST, the British Minister, even as described by himself before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in the letter from Mr. WEST which he read, was so unworthy of him and of his position in public life that self-respecting Americans must join with our fellow-citizens of Irish birth in resenting his act, and still more his failure promptly to inform the State Department of what he had done. His statement that his own resolution on the O'DONNELL affair was meant to anticipate and prevent the presentation and passage of more extreme resolutions, could not but tend to belittle the action of Congress in adopting it. And no freedom of intercourse with the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries can justify an American statesman in saying anything that may detract from the force of a national utterance, however indirectly.

RECENT CHANGES in the relation of the Treasury to the gold supply of the country, and the fear of an extensive export of our gold to Europe in payment of balances due abroad, are causing some anxiety with reference to our future in bullion matters. Ever since the remonetization of silver, the Treasury has been obliged to receive that coin and the certificates which represent it in payment of customs duties. As the banks generally are hostile to the use of silver, they have been accumulating gold to its exclusion. As a consequence, it has been more easily obtainable for payment to the Government, while the drain of gold from the Treasury to the banks has been a steady one. It is now said that the time is approaching when the Treasury will have to make its payments in silver, and to cease to honor drafts for gold. We fail to see why it should not have done so from the first, or why it should have countenanced the banks in their discrimination between the two metals. Whatever may have been the private opinions of our Secretaries of the Treasury upon the expediency of remonetizing silver, their public course must be directed by the laws of Congress, and they must treat as equals in value and currency those things which the law pronounces to be equal. Neither Mr. SHERMAN nor any of his successors seems to have taken this view of their duties. They did not see that the best way to test the worth or worthlessness of the new legislation on silver was to enforce it, and to let the country take the advantage or disadvantage of its own action. They were more anxious to act as guardians of what they thought the country's interests than to carry out its own view of its interest. The consequence is now seen in the immense accumulation of silver in the Treasury, and in the existence of an opinion in business and banking circles which contemplates its entrance into the general circulation as a financial calamity.

One effect of the passage of gold beyond the control of the Treasury is the ease with which it has been obtained for export. For some time past, the balance of trade has been rather unfavorable to this country. The export of provisions to Europe has been checked, partly by the jealous restrictions imposed by Continental Governments, and partly by the supply of grain from the new fields of the far East. On the other hand, imports of many classes of goods have been stimulated by the reduction of the tariff and by the general depression of manufacturing interests abroad. Under some circumstances, all this would have been balanced by sales of American securities on terms favorable to European purchasers; but for some time past the "bears" have been in control of the market on both sides of the Atlantic, and have discouraged such purchases. As a consequence, the export of gold on a small scale has already begun, and a still larger export is threatened, unless there be a turn in the international markets.

THE bill for the regulation and maintenance of the national-bank currency, proposed by Mr. MCPHERSON of New Jersey, has passed the Senate by a very large majority and has been reported favorably to the House. In the Senate Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment allowing the banks currency to the amount of ten per cent. above the par value on the deposit of the higher-priced bonds; but this, we regret to say, was rejected. So was an amendment by Mr. PLUMB of Kansas, directing the issue of Treasury notes to replace national-bank currency as fast as the latter is cancelled. The bill, therefore, as it has passed the Senate, cannot be regarded as any permanent solution of the problem it attempts. Some further legislation must be had at an early date, and it is not impossible that it will be in the direction suggested by Mr. PLUMB'S amendment. We should regret to see the United States Treasury become the sole or even the principal source of the issue of paper money. But, if no method can be devised for the maintenance of the national-bank issues in something like their present volume, this form of Greenbackism, which has the sanction of such authorities as Sir ROBERT PEEL and Mr. GLADSTONE, is not unlikely to become the national faith and practice.

It is still worth while to ask whether the country has no other securities fit for deposit with the Treasury as a basis of bank currency. The

bonds of the States are excluded from this use until the repeal of the Eleventh Amendment shall make their repudiation impossible. That repeal is the interest of every honest State in the Union, and if it were deprived of retroactive effect might be the interest also of those which are not too honest. It would enable every State to borrow money on terms as reasonable as those now secured by the National Government, and thus would save the country the payment of millions of interest every year. But until this is accomplished what is there in the way of the use of municipal bonds?

THE very moderate bill for the enlargement of the national navy by the addition of seven cruisers, one ram, and three torpedo-boats, all to be constructed of American steel, has been under discussion in the Senate. It will not meet the views of those who think that the Government should come to the assistance of the steel and iron interests by ordering the construction of a great navy forthwith. The country, however, can better afford to move slowly in the matter of a new navy, provided it move at all. The form in which our new vessels should be constructed, and many other questions about it, require to be settled by experiment, as even European experience in this matter has not sufficed to establish unquestionable principles. More than one English critic thinks that the British Admiralty has wasted a good deal of money in the construction of bulky vessels which will prove worse than useless in a great war. America has a record in this matter which she must sustain by the wisdom of her present decision. She taught the world the lines on which a fast sailing-vessel must be constructed. She inaugurated the era of iron-clad rams. And Europe is watching to see what the Yankees will conclude is about the best thing in the way of a steel ship.

We observe that the House's Committee on Shipping have voted by a large majority to report unfavorably the bill to admit vessels of foreign build to American registry. There will be both a majority and minority report; but the former, if it place the matter on the right ground, will dispose of the question. The short and simple reason against the proposal is that it would effect none of the results expected from it. It would not induce the purchase of such vessels by American owners, for they are as free to purchase them now as they would be if registration were optional. It might cause the hoisting of the American flag over some ships already owned by Americans. But the owners of these would gain nothing by transferring their vessel from the flag of a nation which maintains a navy for their protection, to that of a nation which has none.

THE House Committee of Ways and Means have continued the hearing of persons interested in the proposed reduction of tariff duties, most of their time being taken up by the opponents of Mr. MORRISON's bill. Mr. MORRISON, Mr. HURD, and some of their colleagues, have shown themselves none too courteous to the representatives of manufacturing interests who have appeared before them. They treat these gentlemen as though they were witnesses under cross-examination in a county court, and were strongly to be suspected of a desire to conceal and to misrepresent the facts. The chairman of the Committee occupies the place usually assigned to the judge in such legal encounters; but in this case he shows himself not behind any of his colleagues in the desire to pose and embarrass those who have volunteered what information they possess as to the way in which legislation will affect great interests. This does not surprise us, and we remark it only as a fresh illustration of the fact that the American Free Trader always holds a brief against the manufactures of his country, and will miss no opportunity to depreciate those who are engaged in them.

This course is more tolerable in the gentlemen who have put themselves forward as the representatives of Free Trade interests before the Committee. Avowed partisanship from them we expect, and certainly we have had it. Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, of Brooklyn, not content with the glory earned in past years as Mr. JAMES FISKE's legal adviser and representative in the famous injunction cases before Judge BARNARD, puts himself forward as the representative of the American consumers of glass and various other commodities now under tariff duties. Mr. SHEARMAN seems to be laboring under the misapprehension that the Free Traders of America have failed hitherto through the excess of their modesty; that they have not claimed enough. Not Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON on the eve of an Ohio election could surpass Mr. SHEARMAN in the largeness of his claims. He stood ready to show the Committee that not only did the tariff not raise wages, but that it actually lowered

them; and that wages in Ireland had risen four hundred per cent. since the adoption of Free Trade, while they had fallen wherever Protection was established. Mr. SHEARMAN should take care not to go too far, or he will leave to his friends, the Free Trade economists, no science worth speaking of. It would puzzle the boldest of them to reconcile their doctrines with the tenor of his testimony; for no theory of wages they have discovered will account for such a state of things as he depicts. The truth seems to be that Mr. SHEARMAN has got his facts and figures a good deal mixed. For instance, as *The Tribune* points out, he and his friends have been comparing the returns as to wages in Germany in 1878, before the return of that country to Protection, with an inaccurate and exaggerated statement as to wages in England at a more recent date. So, again, Mr. SHEARMAN, we suppose, reckons the introduction of Free Trade into Ireland from 1847, when, in fact, it was the infamous Act of Union which established Free Trade with England at the beginning of the century, destroyed Irish manufactures, threw her people upon the land for their subsistence, and precipitated the country into a career of misery and ruin. Professor CAIRNS of Galway College, a distinguished Free Trade authority, declared that there had been no improvement in the general condition of the Irish people since 1847. Professor CLIFFE LESLIE, of Belfast, declares that the improvement has been confined to the three northeastern counties, and has been owing to the existence of manufactures in those counties. Mr. SHEARMAN is quite positive also that English manufacturers feel no anxiety for the reduction of the American tariff, as they have nothing to hope for the extension of their markets at the expense of our manufacturers, if this be done. Just here comes the *Pall Mall Gazette* with the statement that the progress of the MORRISON bill "will be watched with considerable interest by English exporters to the American market, inasmuch as it can hardly fail to tend in their favor."

THE general search for manufacturers who think the removal of the duties on raw material is essential to their success, resulted in bringing four of these gentlemen before the Committee. Some of them were very much opposed to any reduction or removal of the duties on the articles they produced, but quite reconciled to the removal of duties from the articles they consumed. We do not wonder that Mr. HURD should feel himself strengthened in his convictions as a Free Trader by such displays of narrow-minded selfishness as this.

A large delegation of farmers interested in wool-growing attended the meetings of the Committee to protest against the reduction in the wool duties effected last year, and still more against the proposal to place wool on the free list. Mr. DELANO, the president of the Wool-Growers' Association, showed that the annual value of the American wool crop was not less than one hundred million dollars, and that something between two or three millions of the people were interested in this product. It was shown also that wool-growers have been greatly discouraged by the recent change in the duties, and that many of them are making preparations to retire from the business. This testimony must impress Congress, if not the Committee, with its importance. The experience of the War of 1812 showed that this was one of the great staples for which no country can afford to depend upon others, being as necessary an article of military supply as is gunpowder. It also shows to the Democrats the political danger of dealing with questions like this on the basis of badly-accredited theories. The farming interest of America through the duties on wool is interested in the tariff as directly as are the manufacturers. If this Congress adjourn without restoring the duties on wool to a protective level, or after placing wool on the free list, the party which is responsible for this action or inaction will answer for it before the people.

THE *Record* of this city has printed the report of an interview with Mr. WHARTON BARKER, who expressed himself as by no means sanguine of Republican success in the Presidential contest, but hopeful that it would be accomplished by the selection of a strong candidate. Upon this last feature the report represents him as saying:

"I do not think the nomination of Mr. ARTHUR, of Mr. LOGAN, of Mr. LINCOLN, or of Mr. BLAINE, could command the support of a majority of the voters. Mr. EDMUNDS, Mr. EVARTS, or Mr. SHERMAN, would, I think, be much better candidates; but I fear it would be imprudent for the party to risk the nomination of any one of these gentlemen. Probably the Republicans could do nothing better than to nominate Senator HARRISON of Indiana, though, of course, no one can foresee what may arise before the holding of the Convention. I know, at least, that



Mr. HARRISON would not abandon the protective ideas in our tariff duties or consent to set whiskey free, and I believe he would command the vote of all Republicans, regular and Independent alike. He is a safe, cautious, intelligent man,—one not to be driven or persuaded against his judgment."

THE Legislature of New Jersey has passed the law to prohibit convict labor under contract in the prisons of that State. The Legislature of New York has passed a law creating a commission to investigate the subject, and to report a measure which will satisfy those who complain of the competition of the slaves of the State in the labor market. This action is of more than local importance. The agitation to suppress convict labor under contract is not confined to these States; but these are its first victories, and they presage its success elsewhere. The truth is that the question has been studied by the friends of prison discipline too much with regard to the interests of the prison and the convict, and too little with reference to those of the laboring population in general. Several branches of business have been seriously affected as to wages, through their being taught or pursued in reform schools, houses of correction and penitentiaries in various States. The time has come for the students of prison discipline not to treat this question so lightly, but to devise some method for the organization of convict labor which will isolate it from the competitions of the labor market.

TWO EVENTS in Virginia politics are of significance. The first is that the "straightout" Republicans have resolved to send a delegation to the National Convention at Chicago, and to claim there the sole right to represent the party in that State. As Mr. MAHONEY and his Readjusters have come so badly to grief, it is to be hoped that those believers in "practical politics" who have tried to commit the Republican party to his support now will have the wit to see that there is everything to lose and nothing to gain by continuing in that course. Honesty has become the best policy since Mr. MAHONEY has lost his control of the State.

The other event is the election of members of the Legislature in Norfolk. Heretofore the Democrats have had a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature, and have used it to carry some very objectionable measures over the veto of the Governor. The Readjusters by carrying the Norfolk election have deprived them of this advantage.

THE explosion in the office of the underground railroad in London adds another to the list of mysterious occurrences of the kind in that city. When the last occurred, it was at once attributed to the Irish Invincibles; but no evidence was obtained to confirm this supposition. The numerous instances of dangerous accidents from the careless handling and especially from the unlawful transportation of powerful explosives, ought to suggest more caution in charging unmeaning crimes upon even the most desperate conspirators. It is not long since a druggist in the State of New York was arrested for carrying a large quantity of dynamite in an ordinary travelling-bag, to the great risk of the persons who were travelling in the same train with himself. One of the most destructive accidents of this kind was caused by a package of nitro-glycerine being left in a store in the lower part of New York City by a person who had no bad intentions, but whose carelessness led to destruction of both life and property. Even if the London dynamite were the property of the Irish Invincibles and were meant for some criminal use, there is no reason to charge upon them anything worse than criminal carelessness in their leaving it at the railroad station.

THE refusal of Prince BISMARCK to transmit to the German *Reichstag* the resolutions of the American Congress expressing respect for the memory of Herr LASKER, has been so complicated with side issues that discrimination is needed in pronouncing any judgment upon it. It seems beyond question that the resolution was not in itself a proper one, as it pronounced upon controverted questions of which Congress had little opportunity to form an opinion. In the view of Herr BISMARCK and of the majority of the *Reichstag*, its compliments to the deceased are false and trench on the field of partisan warfare. In these circumstances it was not to be expected that the German Chancellor would transmit the document without comment, or would in any way make himself a party to praise which he thought undeserved. Congress therefore has to thank itself for the return of a message which ought never to have been sent.

This, however, does not justify the gross discourtesy shown to our Minister at Berlin, in that the message was transmitted to the German Minister at Washington and not returned to him. There is a strong

feeling in America that Mr. SARGENT is unpopular in Berlin only because of the zeal and energy with which he has promoted American interests, and that his retention at Berlin is a matter concerning our national dignity much more than does the return of the LASKER resolution.

ENGLAND has asked Russia for an explanation of the recent events by which the Merv Oasis has been added to the Russian possessions in Turkestan. It might have been well to have inquired first of all whether the imperial Government was aware that anything was about to happen in that province, before it received the news of the annexation. The civil and military authorities in Turkestan have been very much in the habit of acting without reference to those in St. Petersburg, and of waging wars and making conquests which were as much a matter of news to the Czar as to any of his neighbors. The recent discovery of a deficit of one hundred million roubles in the accounts of the provinces is quite a characteristic incident of their management.

It is reported that England by way of retaliation means to annex Beloochistan, the region lying between Afghanistan and the sea. As it is a country almost destitute of agricultural and mining resources, and has only the scantiest population, it would not be much of an addition to the territories of any empire. And few as its people are they have shown more than once their ability and willingness to be troublesome to invaders.

THE difficulties of England in the Soudan have not diminished, but increased rather. EL MAHDI, it is said, was obliged like MONTROSE to grant his soldiers leave of absence to carry home their plunder acquired in the first victories of the war; but now they are back again, and aggressive operations in Eastern Soudan are about to be resumed. Khartoum is said to be threatened, and the friends of Colonel GORDON are alarmed for his safety, especially since the report of the revolt of a native tribe whose territories lie between that city and Egypt. It already is evident that his presence in the province has not wrought the miracles which were expected; and his prestige with the civilized world has suffered through his compliances with slavery. The text of his proclamation on the subject is broad enough to cover a complete revival of the horrors he went out to Soudan formerly to suppress. An equally bad effect is produced by his threat of the suppression of the uprising by a great Turkish invasion of the Soudan, if the people refuse the terms offered by England. Certainly Colonel GORDON knows that an invasion of the country by the Turks is out of the question, for the reason that the Sublime Porte has no money and no credit. After all, this remarkable hero is not the man TENNYSON signed for:

"Who can rule, but dare not lie."

In Western Soudan, the secondary rebellion led by OSMAN DIGNA seems to have lost no ground since the defeat of BAKER Pasha, near Trinkitat. It is true that a small British army have been landed at that point, and have advanced as far as the scene of the defeat. They are surrounded, however, by three times their own number, and are receiving no kind of support from either the Egyptians or the Nubians. The former are thoroughly demoralized by the treatment they received at the suppression of ARABI Pasha's revolt, and hardly attempt to conceal their satisfaction at the prospect of a victory for the rebels. The English tried to undo some of the mischief by putting a stop to the cruelties inflicted on some of ARABI's soldiers; but this came too late to be regarded as anything but an evidence of their own weakness. If they meet with a great defeat at Trinkitat, it will be but a result of their treatment of the people of Egypt. Such a defeat is not improbable. Some time ago, *The Spectator* said that the true use of a British army was as a spear-head to the shaft furnished by a force of inferior troops. Here the shaft is signally wanting, and the spear-head must do its fighting alone.

[See "News Summary," page 333.]

#### NATURAL REMEDIES IN NATIONAL FINANCE.

THERE is apparently an unreadiness or an unwillingness to apply to the financial situation natural and common-sense treatment. It is acknowledged that treatment of some sort is necessary, but the admission that this should be simple and straightforward comes tardily. Nevertheless it must come, in our opinion, because the circumstances of the case will compel it.

With regard to the redundant revenues of the general treasury, then, what is the natural treatment? Let us consider. Is it to cut them off?

How can that be called natural, when these revenues, though not needed in the chief treasury of the people, are greatly needed in their secondary treasuries? Is it a common-sense act for the public to throw away an income which they really require? It would be fit to repeal the internal-revenue taxations, even on whiskey, if the revenue from them could be put to no good purpose; but nobody pretends that this is the case. It is admitted on all hands that local taxation is onerous in nearly all the States; that most cities and towns are burdened with debt and maintaining a sufficient revenue with difficulty; that in the Southern States educational work has not kept pace with illiteracy, and will not, unless national aid is granted; and that even in the North better pay for teachers, and the consequent retention in the profession of those who have experience and talent, would be of enormous benefit. These things being admitted, why is it not the simple and straightforward thing to use in the places where it is needed the money which has become redundant in another place?

Whether this be natural or not, let us consider some other suggestions. Not the least prominent among them are the various plans for expending the surplus. The inventive genius shown in this direction is great. One proposes to build ships for the navy, another to erect coast fortifications, another to give more pensions, another to lavishly "improve" the Mississippi, another to construct the Hennepin Canal; and within a few days a somewhat elaborate article in a respected Chicago contemporary urges with much eloquence that the way to get rid of the surplus is to pay much more liberally our foreign ministers and consuls.

We do not mean to ridicule or oppose any of these suggestions,—not even the last. Some of them may be good, and doubtless are so. But they have properly nothing to do with the financial situation. Because the revenues of the national Government are in excess, is no reason for inventing schemes to waste the money. These several plans should stand or fall on their own merits. Whatever needs to be done or ought to be done, the money can be had to pay for; but there is no money, now or ever, for wastefulness, or jobbery, or corruption. As has been said more than once in these columns, it is not needed to "get rid" of the surplus, but to utilize it, to apply it where it is needed, to make it serve a good purpose. If there were no good use to which it could be put, then, of course, the taxation which produces it—even that upon liquors,—should be abolished. It would be folly to raise unneeded revenue. But the case is otherwise. The surplus exists simply at one point; at other places there is a continual drain upon the tax-paying capacities of the people.

If these statements are true,—and we do not see how anyone can dispute them,—we ask again what is the natural procedure? Is it not clearly to apply the funds where they are needed? Is it not to use the excess accumulating in one place for the relief of the deficiencies experienced in other places? Or is it more sensible and more natural to stop the flow of revenue to the general treasury, and leave the State treasuries still poor? Is it more wise to repeal a tax which is no burden and which doubtless has important moral advantages, while maintaining taxes that are felt to be hardships?

It is incredible, we think, that under like circumstances statesmen in other countries would not see and adopt the natural and simple plan. They would freshly adjust their financial machinery. They would direct the movement of revenue from the place where it was redundant to the other places where it was not. While there were urgent demands for it, they would not cut it off; nor would they turn a deaf ear to certain definite wants of the people, because it appeared that some other wants had been fully satisfied. They would say, no doubt, that the people are the same, and that if they are pinched and poor by State exactions no affectation of ease and comfort as citizens of the nation can have much reality.

The difficulty with us is that it has been taught that the functions of the national and the State governments are completely distinct. It has been imagined apparently that some deep gulf is fixed between them. The American citizen, it is contended, is dual in his existence. He appears when he addresses his petitions toward Washington in one form of flesh, and he reappears in entirely another when he turns toward Harrisburg or Albany. Upon such a theory it is that he is told to repeal the whiskey tax, because his national purse is full, although he feels and declares his need of its revenue to replenish his State purse. Why, then, we ask again, should this unnatural and artificial policy prevail? Why not do the simple and straightforward thing? Why not do as a private

citizen would do,—utilize our income and apply it wisely? Why not oblige the system to serve a good purpose, instead of sacrificing the good purpose to a theoretical and unpractical system? The statesmen of 1834 had courage and skill enough for that; is it possible that we have lost both after the presumed progress of half a century?

#### FREE TRADE IN NORWAY.

"THERE is no doubt," says the London *Economist*, "that Free Trade is one of the most unpopular things in practice in the world." Of the nations of Europe, not one of the first rank has been induced to do more than make a brief trial of its vaunted advantages. Russia gave it up after a very few years in 1821; France was trepanned into it by the firm of NAPOLEON, COBDEN & Co., but put an end to the arrangement as soon as she got control of her own affairs. Germany made the experiment in the years of the heyday of the Anglo-French Treaty, but only to retire from it as a false position in 1879; the United Netherlands are now taking the same course to save their industries from destruction. Three countries of all Europe can be reckoned as standing beside England in their persistence in a Free Trade policy, viz., Turkey, Switzerland and Norway. Even in Switzerland there are duties on imports which Free Traders call Protectionist and are trying to have removed; but the main drift of Swiss policy has been to Free Trade. Of Turkey our Free Trade friends have heard more than they like from Dr. CYRUS HAMLIN, formerly of Constantinople, who knows more of the internal condition of that country and the needs of its people than any other man on this side of the Atlantic. It is of Norway that we intend to speak at present.

Norway is not a country of great natural resources. Her soil is rocky and barren, not more than three per cent. being under cultivation. Her population is scanty, being a good deal less than two millions in all. The four principal employments of her people are farming, fishing, lumbering, and the ocean carrying-trade. She has some copper mines and one silver mine, but no coal or iron. Her fisheries find employment for seventy thousand men for a whole or a part of each year. Her ships in 1878 numbered 8,248, of 1,526,689 tons burthen, being relatively to population the largest commercial navy in the world. Her sailors in that year were 62,638 in number. All that foreign commerce can do to give a country a high industrial rank and to confer prosperity on her people, Norway possesses in an exceptional degree. With but two-fifths the population of Sweden, she has more than half the foreign commerce of that much wealthier kingdom. Her mercantile marine is so extensive that a large part of the trade of the world is in the hands of her merchants and her sailors. Her flag is seen in every port of the world, and especially in those of our own country; her wooden vessels are a standing proof that iron has not driven the older substance out of use in the construction of successful ships. Her vessels are mostly sailing-ships, but they very generally carry a small steam-engine attached to a screw propeller, and thus are able to fall back on steam, if the winds are contrary. While the ships of every other nationality have been complaining of hard times and no profit, those of Norway have been earning fair dividends on the capital they represent.

With all these advantages, however, the people of Norway have been seeking a home in our own country at a rate that bids fair seriously to reduce the population of the country. They are admirable citizens, and fit into the New World better than any other people that have to learn our language. They bring traditions of free government with them, and are thrifty to a degree that an American is apt to think excessive. But our gain certainly is Norway's loss. Every Norwegian who comes to America represents an expenditure of the national capital in his "raising" and his education of from seven hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars, which is as good as lost to his native country by his expatriation; and this is a loss which such a country as Norway can very ill afford. These people do not come to us, as do so many of the Germans, to escape the tyranny of a conscription system. Norway has avoided the costly folly that weighs on the industrial energies of Central Europe. She does not exact of her young men that they shall spend the best years of their lives in the confinement of a barracks. Nor do they come to get rid of the tyranny of aristocratic privilege, as embodied in land systems which condemn the many to toil that a few may live in idleness. On the contrary, Norway abolished aristocracy early in the century and the ownership of the land is well diffused among its actual cultivators. They do not come through any indifference to their own country or its history;



they are passionately attached to "*gamle Norge*," as they fondly call their native land, and they bring this attachment with them to the land of their adoption and their new affection. They come only because they cannot make out a living in the land of their birth.

For the larger part of the Norwegians at home the only employment possible is agriculture, and the wages of farm-hands in Norway are *from four to five cents a day*. Such rates as these do not affect agriculture only; they fix the remuneration for fishermen, for miners, for sailors, for every other class of work-people. In this we probably find the solution of the problem presented by the profitableness of Norwegian shipping to its owners at a time when the ship-owners of other lands have been incurring heavy losses. It will be said, of course, that low wages are made up for in the general cheapness of commodities of all kinds. But this is not the opinion of those who have looked closely at the condition of the lower classes in Norway. They say that their life is so full of every kind of privation that their eagerness to escape from it to America is very natural and unavoidable. No one can accuse them of unwillingness to work; but the opportunities of profitable employment are so few that a very large percentage of the human energy of the nation runs to waste. In some cases Norwegian women have been known to buy cotton yarn, weave it into sheeting at their firesides, and sell it *at the cost of the yarn*, rather than remain idle through the long winter. Wherever pains have been taken to introduce some branch of household industry, such as lace-making, the people have taken to it very heartily. But the habits of thought produced by the exclusive prevalence of farming and fishing unfit them for taking the initiative in such enterprises. And even if they did break through their traditions in this regard they would find that mere household industries are not enough to effect general prosperity or put labor into the hands of the multitudes who are living in enforced idleness, to say nothing of using for national advantage the vast water-power which the country possesses. They might be employed in serving each other by producing the staple articles of manufacture which Norway now imports from other countries, and especially from England. But the competition of the wealthy and long-established manufactures of England is too much for those who make the attempt to enter this field. The national Government will do nothing for them. It believes in Free Trade and practises it with these notable results. So its people are driven out of their homes and away from the prosperity that Free Trade is warranted to bring, to find a home and sustenance under the blighting tyranny of a protective tariff.

It will be said that the country is overpopulated, and that those who remain are the better for its depletion by emigration. So it is said of Ireland. But close students of the social conditions of both countries say that this expectation has proved delusive. In neither country has the reduction of the population improved the condition of those who remain at home. In America this Malthusian solution of national and economic difficulties is pretty well discredited, even the adherents of the English school of economists having rejected it, with few exceptions. Our own national experience tends to foster a more cheerful view, viz., that the growth of population within limits not easily reached is a growth in wealth and in the general prosperity. We have seen in the earlier history of our own country that a scanty population means weakness and poverty all round. We have seen the growth and diffusion of wealth keeping pace with that of population, and have found reason to disbelieve the nightmares which the English school have imported into this field.

If the theory of economic development which was promulgated by ADAM SMITH and is tacitly assumed by Free Trade writers generally were true, then this condition of things we find in Norway and Ireland would be impracticable. There would grow up in those countries, without any interference of law, branches of "manufacture natural to the country, and needing no stimulus from protective tariffs." In neither country are these branches forthcoming. Both Ireland and Norway remain in that state of industrial dependence and inefficiency which Protectionists always have predicted for countries which either cannot or will not take legal measures for their industrial development, and to effect their industrial independence as regards all the great staples.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE death of Mr. JOHN HULLAH deprives England of one of the most remarkable teachers of music of this century. Three hundred years ago, England was generally regarded as among the foremost countries of Europe in the cultivation of practical musical skill among the

common people. After the civil wars of the seventeenth century, this taste seems to have died out very generally, the Cavaliers doing as little as the Puritans to maintain it, if not less. It was reserved for the reign of Queen VICTORIA and for Mr. HULLAH to revive it again, and to diffuse the love of melody through the least cultivated classes in English society. Through his efforts, not hundreds, but thousands and tens of thousands, of English workmen have learned to sing, and have acquired that cultivation of the ear which has enabled them to appreciate great works of art like "*The Messiah*," and to assist in their presentation to the public. Besides his own work as a composer and a teacher, Mr. HULLAH rendered admirable service as a historian of music, and as an editor of popular compositions. Of these latter the best known is his "*Ballad Book*."

THE committee for improvement of geometrical teaching has followed up its syllabus of plane geometry, put forth some eight years ago, by "*The Elements of Plane Geometry*," a compilation of a complete series of proofs to the propositions. An edition of three thousand copies has been sold and there is an increasing demand for the work. The definition of a straight line as "such that any part will, however placed, lie wholly on any other part, if its extremities are made to fall on that part," is hardly of a nature to make children cry for the hour when they shall study their geometry.

THE reviewer of LEWIS CARROLL's "*Rhyme (?) and Reason (?)*" in *The Athenæum* of London has made the remarkable discovery that not every equation has a root. He says: "Even Mr. CALVERLY, however, has seldom composed a better stanza than:

"Yet what are all such gayeties to me,  
Whose thoughts are full of indices and surds?  
 $x^2 + 7x + 53$   
— $\frac{1}{2}$ ."

*The equation will not work out; but no matter.*" The writer of this extraordinary sentence had a mind so filled and overflowing with mathematical zeal that he could not refrain from trying to work out the above equation; but when he found that the solution involved the square root of a negative quantity he concluded that LEWIS CARROLL, who, by the way, is himself a well-known mathematician, had made in this case a sacrifice of reason to rhyme.

IT is not too late to allude to the very remarkable publications of Mr. ALPHEUS TODD, late the librarian of the Dominion Parliament in Ottawa. Mr. TODD was the only man who has ever written a full treatise, historical and constitutional, on parliamentary government as administered in England and those British colonies which enjoy responsible self-government. He has written three volumes on parliamentary government; two are devoted to England; the third considers the colonies. These are absolutely unique, and describe, on the basis of authorities duly quoted, how the sovereign government of England is divided between the three estates of the realm,—the Crown, the Lords temporal and spiritual, and the Commons. Other writers have traced the origin and history of Parliament, especially the House of Commons; Mr. TODD is the only great text-book writer who has described with great precision the separate rights and duties of each. Until his work appeared, it was almost impossible to find out what are the rights and prerogatives of the sovereign, and the precise relations of the English Cabinet, both to the Crown and the two houses of Parliament. He, however, has explained the subject with conspicuous precision and in a style which makes his treatise delightful reading. It is an open secret that the most eminent statesmen in England have made Mr. TODD's volumes their manual, and it is admitted that he has done for the English Constitution what Mr. HENRY WHEATON, another American, did many years ago for international law. He has delineated the system of the English Government in its actual working condition. What ministers knew from tradition Mr. TODD has presented on the strong ground of honored precedents, and it is not too much to say that he has done for the British Constitution what BLACKSTONE has done for the common law.

#### THE ENGLISH VIEW OF EGYPT.\*

MR. MACKENZIE WALLACE has given to the public a work of five hundred and thirty-one pages on "*Egypt and the Egyptian Question*." He begins without preface and without giving us a date as a basis, and in the opening paragraph presents himself to the reader as "riding on a stately white ass of good average pace," through a portion of the Libyan Desert somewhere to the southwest of the Fayoum. We quote: "Suddenly looking up, I know not why, I unexpectedly saw stretching away before me on the ground one of the most comical caricatures I ever beheld; a caricature compared with which the most exaggerated representations of the long, lean Knight of La Mancha and his famished steed, Rosinante, would have appeared tame and natural. At first I was a little startled; but a moment's reflection sufficed to explain that what I saw was simply a silhouette of my own human form and that of my amiable, long-suffering, nameless donkey, projected in wondrously-elongated fashion on the reddish-yellow sand by the slanting rays of the setting sun. . . . I promised myself that if ever I should fulfil my

\* "*Egypt and the Egyptian Question*." By D. Mackenzie Wallace. London: Macmillan & Co., 1883.

intention of writing a book on Egypt and the Egyptian question I would use that caricature as an illustration. . . . Now, the way in which I mean to use the illustration is this: As that evanescent vision was an absurdly-elongated caricature of the human form divine, so Egypt is an absurdly-elongated caricature of a body politic." After a careful perusal of his book, it seems to us that he has therein faithfully carried out the comical idea, and has treated the Egyptian question—a question involving the rights and happiness of millions of "natives,"—as a huge joke, not disregarding the principle once enunciated by a remarkably good storyteller: "Why should a good story be spoiled by respecting a few vulgar facts?" The closing paragraph in the book is as follows: "My ambition is to serve in the labyrinth of the Egyptian question merely as a sort of finger-post to show the direction in which our national honor and our national interests lie. If I can be of some little service in fulfilling this humble function, my labors will be amply rewarded."

Thus we have, in the first three and last pages of his work, Mr. Wallace's plan and his object. The object is that he shall serve as the indicator of the measures to be adopted and carried out by the British Government to secure British honor and British interests in Egypt. The means he employs are, by his statement of what has been, is and ought to be in Egypt, to form in England a public opinion which shall tend to force the Government to carry out the measures which he indicates. To this end he carries the reader in an imaginary journey through Lower Egypt and the Saïd, cramming him as they travel together with his ideas and impressions, gained in dusty railway carriages, in cool hotel piazzas, in the salons of ministers, in the huts of peasants, and in donkey rides between the villages. He takes the reader through some few routes not usually followed by the ordinary English and American tourist, and declares that he only fills up the gaps in the ordinary tours; but one who has made the tour of Egypt finds himself while travelling with Mr. Wallace more than half the time, after all, stopping at the regular old well-established points, and listening with some impatience to those same old hackneyed stories with which for years past travellers have been at times amused and at times bored by donkey-boys, dragomen and European Egypt-saviors.

We have looked in vain through the book in the hope of gaining some new light on the real causes of the events of the past five years in Egypt. We find only a repetition of the English story which has been given us over and over again, and the reader who conscientiously searches Mr. Wallace's pages will find little if anything which he has not already seen without variation in English "Telegrams from Cairo," "Telegrams from Alexandria," "Correspondence from Cairo," "Correspondence from Alexandria," in the English newspapers, and stately diplomatic despatches in the British blue-books. It is still the English story; it is still the following of British interests, before which everything else mundane ought to be put aside; and, we regret to state, there is throughout the work much the same distortion of facts which the setting sun of the Fayoum gave to the graceful human form of Mr. Wallace and to the stately form of his amiable white saddle-beast.

With questionable policy and more than questionable taste, Mr. Wallace devotes a large portion of his book to the denunciation and ridicule of the ex-Khedive Ismail. He so overdoes this portion of his self-imposed task of giving his kick to the wounded and disabled lion that he is like to one of that class of witnesses most feared by lawyers,—a too willing one. In this, however, as the self-appointed guide of British policy, he only acts out human nature; for unfortunately a nation like a man can never forgive the man whom it has once deeply wronged. He, however, on page 335, after jokingly describing the departure from power of a sovereign driven from his throne by foreign force for the benefit of foreign bondholders, grudgingly admits one fact which with honest thinkers must produce more effect in favor of the dethroned Khedive as a ruler than volumes of flippant denunciation: "The exports [of Egypt], which in 1852, the last year of Saïd's reign, had been valued at rather less than four and a half millions [of pounds sterling], reached in 1874 (after nine years of Ismail's reign,) the sum of £14,800,000. After that year there was a slight falling off and the present tendency is decidedly downwards, but there is nothing in the figures to justify serious alarm." Here, according to the statement of the author himself, which we have taken the trouble to verify by examination of the Egyptian official documents, was a sovereign who during nine years of power so increased the productive power of his country by wise measures that the exports of produce increased from less than four and a half millions of pounds sterling to nearly fifteen millions! As to the "falling off" after 1874, we find by reference to the official reports that in 1879, the last year of Ismail's reign, the exports were to the value of £13,783,462, notwithstanding the fact that the year previous had been a year of floods, in which much agricultural property was destroyed.

The great works of the reign of the Khedive Ismail are too well known to the world to make Mr. Wallace's silence upon them anything but ridiculous. The civilized world knows that whatever may have been the faults of that sovereign he has left upon the face of Northeastern Africa marks of lasting improvement which will in history place him on the list of great and useful rulers. His works of improvement were both material and moral. As in this country the farmers as a mass have improved year by year their modes of cultivation only from the examples set by a few, so there in Egypt the ruler found that the only way in which the mass of cultivators could be induced to improve their methods was by example; and his own estates and those of members of his family were made models from which the people drew instruction. He gave

the example of giving to all his children a careful education, sparing no expense or trouble in sending them to the best schools and in procuring for them able tutors and professors. The wealthier and more intelligent of his subjects followed his example, and the result appears at the present time in a large number of well-instructed Egyptian youths, well fitted to take part in the administration of the country. He gave such attention to the public instruction of his people that while on his accession to the throne there were but few schools, and these almost entirely neglected by the Government, yet when he was driven from his throne and his country he left behind him in Egypt as one of the marks of his reign 5,562 schools, containing 167,175 pupils. One of the acts of extravagance in his own family was the maintenance out of her private purse by his wife of a school for girls, in which three hundred pupils were instructed, lodged and clothed.

We search in vain through the five hundred and thirty-one pages of Mr. Wallace's book to find any idea about the necessity of any instruction for the Egyptian. The finger-post calls attention again and again to the subject of how much money can be produced from the *fellah's* land and the *fellah's* labor for the benefit of the foreign bondholder; but as to any instruction for the *fellah* to enable him to take an intelligent interest in the Government, not a word. All of Mr. Wallace's recommendations openly tend to keeping up indefinitely such a state of things as to always require a strict supervision of all branches of the administration by good, patriotic, highly-paid Englishmen. British interests require this; and this being the case the rights and happiness of a few millions of *fellahs* are not to be considered.

In Chapter X. Mr. Wallace inadvertently brings out a fact which to a careful reader will overthrow most of the arguments made in the book in favor of the complete domination of Europeans in the administration of Egypt. He there displays the results obtained by the only two purely European administrations thus far introduced into the country; that is to say, the administrations of the *Daira Sanieh* and the *Domains*. These administrations manage the great estate which formerly belonged to the Khedive Ismail, his mother, the venerable widow of Ibrahim Pacha, and the sons and daughters of Ismail. These great estates were given up by their owners, to whom they brought great revenues, to the Government to form a real-estate pledge for the public debt. Now these estates, which in the hands of their former owners produced such great revenues, fail to produce them under the able, honest and intelligent European administrators. Why? Mr. Wallace tells us that it is because the former owners were autocratic, powerful, unjust, etc., while the European administrators are just, exact and civilized, and not specially and technically trained for such work. Yet the gentlemen in charge of those administrations were specially selected by the English and French Governments for these positions, and sent to Egypt to draw there for their services salaries varying from ten to twenty thousand dollars per annum. Is there not, then, a serious danger that in all the administrations, if all are to be placed under English rule, similar appointments will be made with similar results?

From what we have gathered from such documents as we have been able to consult, and from what we have seen in visiting Egypt, we cannot agree with Mr. Wallace that the large revenues of the past came as he teaches. The former owners of the estates did not maintain for the direction of their property English and French administrators by the half-dozen on salaries of ten and fifteen thousand dollars, with large staffs of European inspectors and engineers at corresponding salaries to keep the great administrators informed, and to transmit and see executed the plans of cultivation elaborated in the great central offices by men who had never before directed agricultural work; but they employed practical men at reasonable salaries on the spot to plan and direct the operations. Naturally, then, the productions were larger, while the expenses were vastly smaller,—a not unusual way of obtaining a favorable condition of the balance-sheet at the end of the year.

The statements made by Mr. Wallace in reference to the modes employed in agriculture in Egypt must be received with great caution, as even a very good agriculturist in England may be an utter failure in the same line in Mexico or Egypt, under different conditions of soil and climate. He does not, of course, speak from experience, and to appreciate the value of what he says we must first know who was his trusted informant.

We may be excused for occupying so much space by discussing some of the works of the ex-Khedive Ismail, since Mr. Wallace bases the justification of almost everything in reference to intervention and conquest by constant denunciation of the fallen sovereign whose side of the tale has never yet been fairly told, especially in the English language. As the American Government and people had nothing whatever to do in the great wrong committed against the ex-Khedive, an American journal may safely do him justice.

In conclusion, we would quote the opinion on the work of the Khedive Ismail expressed by one who has been esteemed in this country a clear-headed statesman. Mr. William H. Seward visited Egypt and observed it in 1860-1, during the reign of Saïd Pacha. He visited it again in 1872, during the eighth year of the reign of Ismail. When asked what was the most striking difference he saw in the country accomplished during the interval, it was supposed he would praise the evident progress in railways, canals, etc. But no; his reply was: "During my former visit here I saw a *population*. Now I see distinctly the commencement of a *people*." A finer tribute could hardly be paid to the sovereign who had ruled during that interval.



## RECENT GERMAN BOOKS.

AMERICANS are sometimes compelled to wonder what manner of man the German scholar is. Quarrels seem to be his daily bread, and he is as ready to heap abuse when a professor as he was to draw his sword in behalf of his corps in his student days. A work entitled "The Semitic Peoples and Languages: An Introduction to a More Comprehensive Work," by Fritz Hommel, forcibly illustrates this fact. The larger part of the work consists in abuse of Professor Haupt, now of Johns Hopkins University, who is charged with dishonesty in the matter of an important discovery in Assyriology, and is advised as a person devoid of philosophical ability to desist from further studies. Hommel in this work attempts to prove that the prevailing theories in regard to Sumir and Akkad as Southern Babylonia and Northern Babylonia respectively are incorrect and should be reversed; but his arguments are far from convincing. A suit for libel, which will probably be the outcome of the personalities in the book, may teach Hommel greater discretion for the future.

Not even the traditional American could be more patriotic in his expressions than is Karl Emil Jung in his work on "German Colonies." Chapters are devoted to the United States, Central America, Brazil, Australia, Russia, Galicia, Roumania, Turkey, and South Africa. The colonies in the United States are the largest and naturally the most interesting. Originally Pennsylvania, and more especially Philadelphia, was the greatest centre for Germans in this country. Here a German society was established as early as 1764; here there were newspapers which directed German opinion all over the country; but in Germans as well as in other matters Philadelphia has lost her pre-eminence, and in this respect she is now surpassed by New York, St. Louis and Chicago. The fact that Pennsylvania Dutch possesses a literature is convincingly stated, though the number of skeptics in Germany is, no doubt, still large. With the exception of Connecticut, German immigrants have fought shy of the New England States. There are as many hundreds of thousands in New York as there are hundreds in Vermont.

Of the same character are a series of letters on "The Future of Our People in America," by Dr. Julius Goebel, of New York, to Professor Karl Biedeman.

As usual, history and political science head the list. We have a third edition of Karl Marx's critical study, entitled "Capital," a seventh edition of Friedrich List's "National System of Political Economy," with an historical and critical introduction by K. Th. Theberg; a history of the Reformation and counter-Reformation, by Theodore Wiederman; the second volume of a history of the German people, comprising the eleventh and twelfth centuries, by Karl Wilhelm Nitzsch; "The Age of Frederick the Great and Joseph II.," by Alfred Dove; a history of the Roman Empire, by Hermann Schiller; a "Universal History of Priestcraft," by Julius Lippert; and a mythological study of the North-German gods and heroes, by Johannes Schrammer.

The new year has not been so fruitful in scientific books. They comprise: "The Foundations of Galleries: A Guide for Tunnelling," by George Haupt; "The Mechanical-Physiological Theory of Heredity," by C. V. Nägeli; the third part of "The Theories of Modern Chemistry," by Albrecht Rau; a work on chronic peritonitis, by Dr. Herman Vierordt; the elements of the "Organographie, Systematik und Biologie" of plants, by Julius Wiesner; "Investigations Concerning the Semeiology of the Brain: A Guide to Clinical Diagnosis and the Study of *Stoffwechsel*," by Dr. W. Zwelzer; "The Theory of Light, Physical and Physiological, with Special Reference to Colors," by Dr. Herman Schiffer; "Hypnotism: A Psychical Guide," by Conrad Rieger, with an introduction by Virchow; "Studies on the Development of Animals," by Dr. Emil Selenka, the first part containing an account of the embryonic and primitive organs of the mouse.

In theology and philology we have a commentary on the Revelation of St. John, chapters i.-ix., by J. F. Beck; a concordance of quotations from Æschylos, Sophokles and Euripides, by Carl Sylvio Köhler; a commentary on the Epistles of Peter and Judas, by Carl Friedrich Keil; a collection of old Egyptian words which have been transcribed or translated by classical authors, by Alfred Wiedeman; an encyclopædia of Romance philology, with special reference to the French, by Gustav Korting; studies on the rules of Latin syntax, by Emanuel Hoffman; "Primitive Biblical History, Genesis I.-XII.," by Karl Budde; a book of German synonyms, by H. Damm; a bibliographical account of Romance languages and literature, by Emil Etering; a journal of Latin lexicography and grammar, by way of preparation for a *thesaurus* of the Latin language, to be published under the auspices of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, by Edward Wölfflin; a Dutch grammar, reading-book and glossary, by Johannes Franck. A work on the origin and phenomena of the *consecutio temporum* in Latin, by Hermann Kluge, closes the list.

Under miscellaneous can be classed "A Bibliography of the Learned Societies of Germany in the Nineteenth Century, and Their Publications from Their Establishment to the Present Time," by Johannes Miller. The value of a work of this kind is almost inconceivable, and its publication (only one part has thus far appeared,) can proceed but slowly. On Lessing we have a work entitled "Lessing in the Eyes of His Contemporaries," by J. W. Braun, and "Lessing on Tolerance," an explanatory treatise in the form of letters, by Joseph Hubert Reinkens. August Hirsch is editing a biographical lexicon of distinguished physicians of all times and peoples; there are fifty contributors, America being represented by Dr. Billings, of Washington. Franz Muncker publishes a sketch of the life and works of Johan Kaspar Lavater, and "Marsyas in

the Forum at Rome" is the title of a book by A. Jordan. Wiclif's Latin polemics have been edited from the manuscripts by Rudolf Buddensief, and finally we have a series of character sketches of the nineteenth century, by Leopold Katscher; "George Sand," "George Eliot," "Currer Bell," Harriet Martineau, Bradlaugh and Hans Christian Andersen are some of the "characters." C. A.

## EXTREMES.

## I.

TWO rival spirits roam the world  
And turn the scales of fate;  
One through the potency of love,  
The other, hate.

## II.

Two forces are at enmity,  
Divided by a breath;  
The victory of one is life,  
The other, death.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

## MATTHEW ARNOLD AND FREDERICK MAURICE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN a notice of Mr. Fitzgerald's "Philosophy of Self-Consciousness" which appeared in your issue of the 23d ult., there is quoted Mr. Matthew Arnold's very characteristic description of the late Frederick Denison Maurice, that "in theology he passed his life beating the bush with deep emotion, and never starting the hare." Your reviewer, who seems to quote from memory, gives a milder turn to the words; but I quote them as they stand in "Literature and Dogma." Mr. Thomas Hughes already has commented on these words very forcibly in his preface to Mr. Maurice's posthumous volume, "The Friendship of Books." But, as one of Mr. Maurice's many friends who feel the deep obligation conferred by a knowledge of his works and his life, I ask to be permitted to say a few words on this text.

Mr. Arnold has clothed his criticism in a simile. It has the disadvantage common to similes of being ambiguous and likely to mislead readers as to its meaning. I venture to say, from the general tone of your reviewer's notice, that he has been misled by it, and that at any rate he does not believe the charge in the sense Mr. Arnold makes it. In Mr. Arnold's mouth it amounts to this; that "that pure and devout spirit," as he calls Mr. Maurice, did not hit upon the very ingenious compromise between Christianity and atheism which is embodied in the series of works of which "Literature and Dogma" is one. He was not a man in whose thinking God stands for no more than "the stream of tendency, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness." He had not accepted the "spirit of the age" as his master, in despair of guidance from any "spirit of all ages; that is, of eternity," as Jean Paul puts the antithesis. Like Mr. Arnold he believed the world had much still to learn from the Bible, and that it would learn the lesson the better, if it would take the Bible in hand in the historical spirit, and would ask itself what is the secret of the wonderful power this book has had over the affections, the consciences, the lives, of men. Like Mr. Arnold he had no patience with the destructive criticism represented in his day by Bishop Colenso and in ours by Mr. Heber Newton. But he agreed with the rest of the human race in believing that a Bible with a personal God eliminated from its teaching would be "Hamlet" "with the character of *Hamlet* omitted by special request." Because he dissents on this point from the Christian atheism or atheistic Christianity of the "recast of religion," he is said to have failed to start the hare.

Mr. Arnold is misunderstood, I think, when he is supposed to mean that Mr. Maurice failed to produce any powerful effect for good upon his own generation. I cannot ascribe this sense to his words, because it is inconsistent with the generous estimate of men which generally characterizes his judgments of everybody but "dissenters." Mr. Arnold cannot but have met with many men who are very frank in their confession of Mr. Maurice's influence. Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. J. K. Ludlow and Mr. R. H. Hutton are three out of many among English laymen; Archdeacon Hare, Mr. Charles Kingsley and Mr. J. Lewellyn Davies stand for a great number among the English clergy. These show, as do the confession of obligation from men so different as Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. Anthony Trollope, the wide influence exerted by his personality and his thought. In America that influence has been nearly as extensive. It is not confined to leaders in the Episcopal Church, such as Mr. Phillips Brooks and Mr. Elisha Mulford. It is confessed equally by men like President White, of Cornell University; Miss Elizabeth Peabody, the former editor of *The Dial*; Rev. Theodore Munger, author of "The Freedom of Faith;" by Professor Thompson, of your own University; and many others.

It would be a mistake to suppose that Mr. Maurice's influence for good was confined to the educated classes. Mr. Luigi Brentano confidently ascribes to him and his friends in the Christian Socialist movement the prevalence of a better and more friendly tone of feeling between the English working classes on the one hand, and the upper and middle classes on the other. The seed sown in the establishment of the first workingmen's college by Mr. Maurice in 1848 has been yielding an abundant moral harvest. Mr. Arnold sums up the work of Jesus of

Nazareth as consisting in the infusion of the moral commonplaces with an emotion which makes them effective on life. If judged by this standard, no man has done more for any later generation than has Mr. Maurice.

His great merit in the intellectual world was that he taught the value of method and pointed to a better. He insisted on reverence as the clue to the understanding of men and of their thoughts. He insisted on reversing the glasses through which we have been used to see great questions, and waged an endless war on the *vicious antitheses* by which men shut up their souls from the access of one truth through their grasp of another. That he might found a school and entammel it in the bonds of his own personality, was to him as great a horror as it was to Luther. He has escaped better than did Luther; for he has taught those who honor him most "to make a conscience of their liberty" as regards even his own conclusions. Very truly, yours, J. D.

Philadelphia, February 24.

### REVIEWS.

#### GONSE'S BIOGRAPHY OF FROMENTIN.\*

THE life of Fromentin has fortunately none of those dark pages which are the chief part of the story of Millet, Rousseau and Méryon. Success came to him early, and from early success a man of refinement, modesty and high aspirations has little to fear. Though Fromentin was an instinctive artist, he was not an instinctive painter. Born in 1820 at La Rochelle, he early showed decided literary aptitude, and after a brilliant collegiate course studied law in Paris. It was not until he had finished his law studies at the age of twenty-four that art began to attract him so strongly that he at last obtained his father's consent to enter a studio. His first success was quickly obtained in the *Salon* of 1847 with one or two Algerian pictures, reminiscences of a brief trip to that country. The next year he went again to Africa, and on his return exhibited eleven pictures; and from this time he had only to advance steadily along the path he had entered. Another year in Algeria, including two months in the oasis of El Aghmet, supplied him with the material for his life's work, and from African subjects he never departed, with one or two rare exceptions. He was an indefatigable worker, and the catalogues of the *Salon* are an astonishing record of his labors. In 1856 he published "A Summer in the Sahara," and two years afterwards "A Year in the Sahel." In this constant round of work, with literature as an interlude to painting, his life was passed between Paris and La Rochelle until his death in 1876.

Fromentin was not a painter of great force or deep sentiment; but he had the most delicate perceptive power and a wonderful instinct for the picturesque, both in literature and art. This is his chief merit. From lack of the patient preliminary work that assures the hand of the regularly-trained artist, he was never strong as a draughtsman. This deficiency he always deeply regretted, but was never able to remedy it amid the busy productiveness of maturer years. His Arab horses are wonderfully full of spirit, life and motion; they have a fire and distinction that are far more poetic than the accented realism of the cavalry horse of modern art; but they are painted rather from instinct and memory than with the solid assurance given by long studio-practice. Some of his pictures are familiar here from etchings and engravings, the best known being "The Arab Falconer" (this graceful and striking figure he painted many times), "The Heron-Hunt," "The Quarry," and "The Arabian Fantaisie." Mr. Gibson has in his collection a small picture by this artist ("Merchants in the Desert"), very pleasing in grouping and coloring, but not strikingly characteristic. Fromentin, especially in his later work, became a most harmonious colorist. He felt strongly the influence of Corot and worked in all the delicate variations of silver grays with the happiest result, getting those marvellous atmospheric effects peculiar to Algeria. His skies are at once soft and luminous, and the glare of Oriental color is never discordant, but has a subdued brilliancy. Fromentin remained always a *genre* painter, but absolutely without a trace of the triviality, or pettiness, or imbecility, which so often taints this kind of painting. His landscape settings are always charming, faithful, delicate, full of local character and sentiment; his figures, picturesque and graceful. He remained amid all his successes the most refined, conscientious and modest of artists, feeling the inadequacy of his talent to reach those higher realms of more serious painting where his aspirations would have led him.

But Fromentin was not only a painter. His literary talent was of very high quality. His pages have the same delicacy and picturesqueness as his painting. Here is his "Arabian Fantaisie" in prose: "Imagine the most impetuous disorder, the most inconceivable swiftness, the utmost radiance of crude color touched by sunshine; picture the gleam of arms, the play of light, the *haïks* loosened by the course, the flash fugitive as lightning of all these shining things; vivid reds, fiery orange, cold whites, inundated by the grays of the sky; velvet saddles, saddles of gold. . . . Give to the scene its true frame, calm and fair, but a little veiled by dust; perhaps you will catch a glimpse, amid the pell-mell of action, joyous as a festival, intoxicating as a war, of the dazzling spectacle of an Arabian *fantaisie*." Though pages like these, of quick impression and vivid touch, won for Fromentin the ardent friendship and enthusiastic admiration of George Sand, his most valuable work is the delightful volume, "Old Masters of Belgium and Holland,"

the result of a trip taken shortly before his death. The Academy was about to open its doors to him as an acknowledgment of his rare literary gift, when his untimely death intervened. It is impossible in this limited space to give an idea of the richness and value of this book. It has the technical knowledge of the painter, the feeling of the artist, the discernment of the refined critic, and the illuminating charm of the man of letters. Rubens he worships, but with as clear a sense of his defects as his merits. He aroused furious opposition by his independent criticism of Rembrandt, whom he could only admire with reservations. Here his remarks are perhaps over-subtle and a little fanciful. But any lover of art will find unqualified delight in this volume, which is full of striking and beautiful passages. "As to the moral Fromentin, the inner man, if I could, I would paint him with a word; he was a true sensitive-plant. Nature had made him as nervous as a woman; and if he had not had within him the antidote of prudence and reserve he would have left behind him on his way the better part of himself. By this and the constant effort to restrain his imagination, he was able to make of himself, as his illustrious friend [George Sand,] said, 'a model of delicacy, taste, perseverance and distinction.'"

HINTS ON THE DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF DWELLINGS. By William Paul Gerhard, C. E. New York: W. T. Comstock, 1884.

HAND-BOOK OF SANITARY INFORMATION FOR HOUSEHOLDERS. By Roger S. Tracy, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1884.

THE HOME AND ITS SURROUNDINGS; OR, VILLAGES AND VILLAGE LIFE. By Nathaniel H. Egleston. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1884.

HEALTH AT HOME. By A. H. Guernsey and Irenæus P. Davis, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1884.

These works permit a collective treatment, for they all relate to the home or to the health of the home's occupants. The first of them is a very complete and discriminating account, with illustrations, of the various modes of arrangement of house drains, soil, waste and vent pipes, that are in use or have been recommended by sanitary authorities, as well as of the numerous types of water-closets, traps, and other fixtures. For soil pipe the author approves of cast iron, but states that those used are usually far too light, and in all cases have the rim of the socket of insufficient strength, thus furnishing an excuse for bad joints, which are the rule. To avoid the risk of leakage through imperfect joints, the only safe way is to test the soil pipe by filling with water before the fixtures are attached. The system recommended is to separately trap each fixture, to trap the soil pipe before its entrance into the drain, to carry the soil pipe of its full diameter well above the roof, to provide an inlet for fresh air between the trap of the soil pipe and the house, and to provide vent pipes to all "S" traps the waste pipes of which are long. The author admits, however, that some experienced men omit the inlet of fresh air and the trap on the main trap, while others use the two latter and do not trap the fixtures. The arrangement advocated here provides against everything, except the reversing of the current of air in the soil pipe. Unless the main soil-pipe be carried up beside or in a flue containing heated air, it is difficult to understand what there is to prevent the inlet pipe from becoming at some temperatures and in some conditions of the atmosphere an outlet pipe. Yet, as is pointed out, there is danger in placing the upper end of the soil pipe near a smoke flue. After reviewing the array of "D" traps, bottle traps, "S" traps and mechanical traps in use, Mr. Gerhard advocates an "S" trap with a globular chamber and floating ball, so arranged that it is impossible for the ascending leg of the siphon to be emptied by siphonage. The form of water-closet recommended is the short hopper-closet with siphon-shaped basin and flushing rim round the top; such a form is free from cranks, valves and apparatus of every kind, and is flushed by an ample discharge from a cistern placed above. The enclosure of baths, sinks, and other fixtures, with woodwork is deprecated, as all such dark closets are pest-holes, and all traps, cocks, etc., to fittings should be exposed to view. The kitchen sink should not have too large a waste (one and a half inches are enough), and should have an "S" trap and vent pipe. The laundry tubs should be of cement, stone, soapstone or porcelain, never of wood, which absorbs filth and becomes rotten. The cellar should be carefully drained to prevent damp, and the house drain should be exposed above the floor. This drain should be of iron inside of the house, but vitrified earthen pipe is good outside, and must be carefully laid and connected with the sewer, or with the cesspool when the latter evil is adopted from absence of public sewerage.

The second work is more elementary in its nature, but wider in its scope, since it contains facts and suggestions about ventilation, care of contagious diseases, disinfection, food and water, as well as about drainage and plumbing. The mode of heating by furnaces without allowance for ventilation is shown to be defective. The foul air can be removed through a fireplace which can be rendered operative in mild weather by burning gas in the flue. Ventilating flues in walls are of little use, unless heated by lamps. The author wisely recommends the earth-closet, or even a movable tank or pail, in villages and unsewered localities, to the employment of any form of cesspool. An inlet to afford fresh air to the soil pipe is recommended, but it is admitted that the flow of air will be "in one direction or the other." The exit of sewer gas from the inlet would be an unmixed evil. As disinfectants Dr. Tracy recommends sulphur for fumigation, sulphate of iron for soil and sewers, and sulphate of zinc and common salt for clothing and bed-linen. The author gives simple tests for the discovery of adulterations and impurities. The work is small and cheap, and fulfils its purpose as a hand-book for householders.

\* "Eugène Fromentin, Painter and Writer." By Louis Gonse, Editor of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. Translated by Mary Caroline Robbins. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.



"Home and Its Surroundings" treats of homes from an æsthetic as well as sanitary standpoint. The author moralizes and philosophizes upon the village and village life, upon trim gardens, trees, fruits and flowers, and shows that life in the country need not be dull, if the people who live there have the wits and taste to make it otherwise. The public institutions of a village—its church, its library, its school, its improvement society, its roads and bridges,—are discussed in detail, and a chapter is devoted to the preservation of woodlands. The idea of the work is to show how all the substantial enjoyments of the city may be obtained in the country, and combined with pleasures which only the latter can give. The writer is in love with nature, and calls upon his readers to love it also; he deprecates the depopulation of the country and pleads for beautiful homes, made so by their owners. One or two chapters treat of health and sanitary arrangements.

"Health at Home" is more realistic than the preceding volume, and treats, not only of home and its surroundings, sewerage, water, lighting, etc., but extends attention to the construction of the house itself, to food, clothing, and personal habits. Directions for the judicious selection of a site for a country-house are given, and a comparison is made between the health of city and country, not altogether to the advantage of the latter. It is shown that the death-rate of a city is not a fair test of its healthfulness. The large number of travellers, often in ill health, that are to be found in cities like New York or Philadelphia, the deaths from vicious habits of a certain class of those who resort to the city, and the casualties in factories, in the streets, on the railroads, in building construction, from fire, etc., all add their quota to the death-rate, though they are not in any way connected with the general health of the city. The authors outrage the ordinary canons of art when they recommend painting the outside of brick houses; yet the porosity of the material is undeniable, and there is no doubt that such a process would add to both health and comfort. The same end might, however, be attained at no greater cost by building the walls hollow.

W. N. L.

FRESH LIGHTS FROM THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS. By A. H. Sayce, A. M. London.

Without publishing any facts or discoveries which have not in one way or another been communicated to the learned world, Professor Sayce has yet been able to bring together in a most interesting way the more important discoveries of the past few years. He gives a very entertaining account of the discovery of the value of a few of the cuneiform characters by Grotefend, and the patient study which has led to the present almost absolute certainty in the reading of these mysterious characters. The Assyrian inscriptions are justly treated as the most important, for from them more "light" has been shed upon the Bible than from any other source. From them we learn that Cyrus was, as Isaiah described him, an Elamite and not a Persian. From them we obtain an etymology for the Biblical Hiddekel and its identification with the Tigris, actually as well as phonetically. In Egypt we have the bricks without straw, and some evidence which seems to show that the Yam Suph (the sea of reeds,) has been incorrectly identified with the Red Sea. More light, too, has been thrown upon the Hittites, and we see them as a powerful nation, able to contend with Egypt with some measure of success.

There are many interesting points by the way. Thus the statement that in bulk the Assyrian literature is greater than the whole of the Old Testament, though but one library has been recovered, is news to many. The definition of the Sabbath, called "Sanbat," as "a day of rest for the heart," could hardly be improved upon.

In one or two places the book is unfortunately weak; thus where Professor Sayce says: "Just as in our own nursery days it was imagined that we should remember our lessons better if we were taught 'A was an archer who shot at a frog,' so the forms of the letters were impressed on the memory of the Phœnician boys by being likened to the head of an ox or the outline of a house," we can hardly believe him to be serious. As a whole, the book contains valuable matter, and is compact and readable.

C. A.

RECORD OF FAMILY FACULTIES. By Francis Galton, F.R.S. London: Macmillan & Co., 1884.

LIFE-HISTORY ALBUM. Prepared by Direction of the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association. Edited by Francis Galton, F.R.S., Chairman of the Life-History Sub-Committee. London: Macmillan & Co., 1884.

These two books seem to put us in the twentieth or twenty-first century. They open visions of untold and undreamed-of knowledge, and seem to prophesy a new human race. The name of the author is sufficient guarantee for the trustworthiness and value of the work. Mr. Galton has by his studies of hereditary genius earned a place in that department which posterity may look upon in the light of a founder. The first of the books is Mr. Galton's own work. The objects of keeping a record of family faculties are well put forward. The importance from a hygienic point of view to the individual and the family is great. The value to science in the departments of anthropometry, psychology, biology and medicine is no less so. However, as the advantages of keeping this record would not be so evident to most people, Mr. Galton has made them more evident by offering five hundred pounds in prizes for the best records sent to him previous to May 15th, 1884, no prize to be more than fifty nor less than five pounds. The record includes the appearance, size, height, temperament, color of hair, of eyes, the mental faculties and talents, and so on.

The "Life-History Album" is more extensive and is devoted to a single individual. Various measurements and photographs are taken, descriptions of the appearance noted, and the principal events recorded in periods of five years. Normal tables are given, so that differences from the average may be noted. Then the medical history, consisting of the diseases, including small ailments and so forth. The whole forms a complete history of the individual, and cannot fail to be of interest and value to the possessor. If our ancestors had given us such books, who knows how much better in every way we would be! Let us see that our posterity shall not throw this neglect in our faces.

HEALTH IN THE HOUSEHOLD; OR, HYGIENIC COOKERY. By Susanna W. Dodds, M. D. New York: Fowler & Wells.

Many books on cookery have of late been issued by the press, all bearing similar features and covering much the same ground, but none exactly filling the place which has been taken by the work under notice. The author shows a real interest in the health of the community, and her recipes are more than a mere collection of details and ingredients for making articles in common use. They are for preparing food that shall be relishable and yet nutritious, and that shall assist in developing in our race health of body and vigor of mind.

In the first division of her work, called "The Reason Why," Dr. Dodds gives scientific evidence in favor of a purely hygienic diet, and quotes in support of her assertion several well-known authorities on physiological science. Under "Hygienic Dietary" she gives recipes prepared in accordance with these views. The third part is called "The Compromise," and is intended for the "unconverted;" and as they so greatly outnumber the hygienic reformers it is perhaps proper that to it she has devoted the larger portion of her book. In this she combines the strictly physiological with the ordinary methods used by the world at large, and, although even in this she does not give directions for seasoning, her recipes are valuable since she teaches such a sensible, dainty and discriminating way of doing things. She says: "Foods as ordinarily cooked are robbed of their own luscious flavors and rich juices by all manner of wasteful and injudicious processes,—by soaking, by par-boiling, by evaporation, by under-cooking, and by burning,—after which one tries in vain to compensate for these defects by adding butter, pepper, sugar, salt, and other seasonings, *ad infinitum*." In which representation there is, it must be confessed, a large measure of truth.

The hints for judging of the freshness and good condition of meat, fruits and vegetables, and for preserving them in this condition when secured, are very good.

PRUSIAS: A ROMANCE OF ANCIENT ROME UNDER THE REPUBLIC. By Ernst Eckstein. From the German, by Clara Bell. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

The genus of historical novels—now no longer used as a mere background for the creations of the novelist, but elevated into an important ally of history, so developing and illustrating its facts as to fasten them on the mind of the reader,—is enriched by a new contribution from the pen of the author of "Quintus Claudius." This work is characterized by the same air of elaborate erudition that distinguished its predecessor, while in dramatic interest and swiftness of action it is its decided superior. The time selected is the first quarter of the century immediately preceding the Christian era; the theme is the insurrection of gladiators and slaves headed by the heroic Spartacus, which, so startlingly successful for a time, was in the sequel so bloodily extinguished by the powers of the ruthless Republic under Licinius Crassus. This tragical sequel, fore-known from the beginning, darkens the whole course of the narrative; yet, thanks to the lighter elements which the novelist has interwoven with the historical events, the story is not altogether dark and gloomy. The threads of the love-stories which diversify its tissue run smoothly to the end, and the heroic types of character presented, especially that of *Prusias*, are elevating though saddening. The writer has allowed himself some slight additions to and deviations from the absolute facts of history; but these are noted and accounted for in the copious foot-notes, so as not to mislead the reader. If anything is to be objected to in the fictitious elements, it is in the character of *Prusias* himself. In assigning to him the conduct of the insurrection the author has altered the whole character of the rebellion. From a servile war it becomes transformed to a struggle of oppressed nationalities for independence. But even this discrepancy may be of use in inclining the reader to study the authorities so constantly cited in the foot-notes and appendix.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE series of "Early Christian Literature Primers" prepared by the Rev. George A. Jackson under the supervision of Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale College, has reached its conclusion with the fourth volume, which contains an account of the Post-Nicene Latin Fathers. The need of a book of this sort has been felt by everyone who has been curious to see in what sense the New Testament was understood by the generations who came after the Apostles, and who lived in an atmosphere not unlike that in which the first Churches were generated. Twenty years ago, almost the only book accessible to the ordinary student for this purpose was old William Cave's "Lives of the Fathers." But whatever Mr. Cave's merits may have been he certainly was not a man who cared for history as such. He wrote for edification, and looked upon the

Fathers with a superstitious veneration which was characteristic of the old-fashioned High Churchman. Later came Donaldson's "Critical History of Christian Literature," a bulky and rather unsympathetic book which went no farther than the Council of Nice, and was governed by a polemical motive. Mr. Jackson's four little volumes seem to us to do the work better than any of his predecessors. He is *au fait* with the last results of critical investigation, but he avoids all pedantry and he hits the points of interest. Much of this old literature is fallen dead and unreadable to later generations, and especially the books on which their authors labored the hardest and with the greatest zeal. But after all deductions there remains a considerable residuum of permanent interest and value. The writings of such men as Clement of Alexandria and Augustine of Hippo are the product of minds of a very high order occupied with the most serious questions that can be discussed, and their worth is only obscured by the atmosphere of mystery with which they have been surrounded in many books about them. Augustine is the chief figure in Mr. Jackson's last volume, and it is high praise to say of it that the reader will get a just and adequate idea of the great man from the seventy-three pages given to him here. It is surpassed only by the account in Mr. Maurice's "History of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy."

In Mr. Edwin D. Mead's "Martin Luther: A Study of the Reformation," the subject is treated from the standpoint of a somewhat radical Unitarian, as is indicated by the dedication to the memory of Theodore Parker. It may be said to be one of the answers to the demand made by the Luther Centenary upon all our sects and Churches that they shall give an account of themselves in view of their relation to the Reformation. Thirty years ago, no such necessity would have been felt in any quarter; but the growth of the historic spirit in the last three decades has changed the point of view for all of us in this matter. Mr. Mead's view of the Reformer is not much different from that taken by one class of the rationalists of Germany, such as Dr. Schmaltz of Hamburg. To us it seems to exaggerate some points in his character and career, and to leave others altogether in the background. We may be unjust to Mr. Mead, but we have come to the conclusion that his work is not based on any extensive study of the sources, either in the Reformer's own writings or the latest studies of the Lutherists of Germany. His quotations have a familiar sound mostly, as though we had met them before in the English literature of the subject. And in any controversial discussion of Luther we hold it unfair to quote the "Table-Talk," as the Reformer is not responsible for a word it contains. Where did Mr. Mead discover that Luther for fifteen years met his intimate friends every evening at the "Black Eagle," to discuss all sorts of questions "over the can of ale"? Mr. Mead also ought to know that "his famous couplet," about "woman, wine and song," is altogether apocryphal.

The *Clara Vere de Veres* who break country hearts for pastime ere they go to town, have been reprehended in prose and verse pretty steadily since the Laureate first stigmatized his heroine; but such blame really appears undeserved by the *Geraldine* of "Only an Incident" (By Grace Denio Litchfield. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons). It is not by "soft eyes" and "low replies," at least, that this young lady makes havoc in the heart of the young minister of the country village where she is visiting; on the contrary, her conduct is snappish and disagreeable to the last degree, so that there is very little evident cause for the infatuation which draws *Holloway* away from the gentle *Phæbe* to whom the New York girl unwittingly acts as rival. The book is a pleasantly trivial record of the incidents of the summer during which this change of heart takes place in the really unbeguiled young man, and the reader expects with calm confidence that everything will be set right as soon as the all-conquering young lady turns her back; it is, therefore, an unlooked-for unpleasantness to find everything winding up in pathos and tears. So slight a fiction should not end so disagreeably. It lacks the "concatenation accordingly."

The libretto of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's last work, "Princess Ida," is brought out in this country by Messrs. Ditson & Co. in a neat duodecimo of fifty pages, the right of publication in the United States and Canada having been sold to Mr. J. M. Stoddart. It need hardly be said that the libretto is cleverly constructed, and that there will be a lively interest in it by that great host who have enjoyed the fun and fancy of Mr. Gilbert. Some protest against the plan of the piece itself may be made by lovers of Tennyson, and, noting how mercilessly the beauties of the Laureate's "Princess" have been mangled in order to furnish an hour's amusement to fatigued minds, one might say once more with the philosophic Dane: "To what base uses we may return, Horatio!" It is, indeed, a question how far the ethics of literature should admit of persiflage, and, although Mr. Gilbert is perhaps as competent as anyone to answer this, it is clear that he cannot continue indefinitely to work his peculiar vein of humor without a deterioration in the quality of the material obtained. "Princess Ida" lacks the incisive satire of "Pinafore" and the spontaneity of "Patience," and the real reason for this inferiority lies in the fact that while "Patience" and "Pinafore" parodied persons "Princess Ida" parodies a poem, and hence fails in that essential respect, the power of appeal to a sense of personal experience in the reader or auditor.

Naturally enough, every religious denomination feels the importance of justifying to itself and to others the fact of its existence. This must be done in ponderous tomes for theologians and in brief manuals for the people. To the latter class belongs the present volume ("Presbyterianism

for the People." By Rev. Robert P. Kerr. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication), which within the brief compass of eighty pages sets forth the history and expediency of Presbyterian church-government and the Scriptural grounds on which it claims to rest. The latter part of the book treats of Presbyterian theology,—that is, Calvinism,—and concludes with a notice of what, in the author's judgment, the republican form of government owes to Calvinism and its adherents. The author believes there is a tendency in other denominations to adopt some of the features of Presbyterian church-government. Perhaps he might go further, and say that there is apparent throughout all the American Churches a strong assimilative tendency, both in doctrine and in forms of worship.

Many modern fictions might by proper condensation be reduced to the simplicity of statement of the ballad of "The Little Man and the Little Maid." It is all a case of—

"There was a little man, and he wooed a little maid;  
And he said: 'Little maid, will you wed, wed, wed?'"

Still, it is rare to find a specimen so absolutely disembarassed of all incidents not comprised in this theme as in the case of "Marplot Cupid" (Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Carruth). There are, to be sure, in this story several little men and several little maids; but the principle of action is that above mentioned. Three young ladies seek a retreat from folly, fashion and flirtation upon the borders of "a small lake, some twenty or thirty miles from Boston." There, drifted by chance to the same retreat, immediately appear three eligible young bachelors; and the usual results follow. The most momentous incident of the course of operations is where the *At* heroine manages to fall into a bog, and with true maidenly pride refuses to be pulled out by the *At* hero,—a commencement of love-making of a style dear to the hearts of "Miss-Broughtonish" writers. Not that "Marplot Cupid" belongs to that rampant school, either. It is not very entertaining, but, on the other hand, not at all naughty. The illustrations are very fair companions to the text.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE *Magazine of American History* for March impresses us as superior to the average of its recent issues. Mr. George Cary Eggleston completes his series of papers on "Our Twenty-One Presidents," the present instalment dealing with "The Last Eleven,"—beginning with Polk and ending with Arthur,—and all of them have good portraits. The frontispiece of the number is a portrait of our old friend, the amiable but unfortunate Brissot de Warville, the picture accompanying a paper by the editor, Mrs. Lamb, on his well-known book describing his travels in this country in 1788. Davis Broadhead takes up one of our good Pennsylvania topics, the "Barony of Nazareth," and makes an entertaining article; and Mr. Charles R. King, of Andalusia, Pa., grandson of Rufus King, contributes a paper, containing numerous letters and other documents, on the duel between Hamilton and Burr. Professor Salisbury continues his articles on the Griswold family of Connecticut, and there is a further instalment of the Sir Henry Clinton "Secret Intelligence." (New York: 30 Lafayette Place.)

To meet the demand of the boys for reading-matter that deals with adventure and heroism, *St. Nicholas* is furnishing sketches of "Historic Boys," some as wonderful as fiction and all true. Papers giving the boyhood of Marcus Aurelius, Harry of Monmouth, afterward Henry V., and Giovanni of Florence, afterward Pope Leo X., have appeared in late numbers of the magazine. Among the others promised are: "The Boy-Viking" (Olaf of Norway), "The Boy-Crusader" (Baldwin of Jerusalem), and "The Boy-Chieftain" (Brian of Munster).

The White House is to be described and illustrated in the April *Century*.

General Trochu has finished an important work on the siege of Paris. —Mr. Cable has received a number of valuable manuscripts from old Creole families. —The Harpers have arranged for the Queen's book. —Messrs. Lee & Shepard have ready a new edition of Wendell Phillips's "Speeches." —The *Century* has engaged a serial novel from Rev. E. P. Roe. —The Putnams announce "Onnalinda," a romance in verse of Indian life, by an anonymous writer. —A French edition of "The Bread-Winners" is about to be brought out in Paris, under the supervision of the "great unknown."

The New York book-trade sale will open its spring session about the middle of April, with a fuller catalogue than usual. —A new story by Hesba Stratton, called "Carola," is about to be issued from advance-sheets by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. —Mr. James Pott, the New York publisher of theological works, has admitted into partnership with him Mr. James Pott, Jr., and Mr. Edwin S. Gorham. The style of the firm will be James Pott & Co. —The *Scribblers' Monthly* is the name of a new English magazine, written entirely by its subscribers, designed to afford a field for practice to beginners. —Miss Marie A. Brown, now in Sweden, is publishing there a work entitled "The Sunny North," with illustrations by Jäger. It is in English, and is designed for English and American visitors.

R. Worthington, New York, announces that he has purchased from the J. W. Lovell Co. all their standard sets of books, with the exception of the



"Lovell Library," and issues a catalogue of them.—The extensive book-selling and publishing business of George Robertson, of Melbourne, with branches at Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and a depot in London, has passed into the hands of a limited liability company, the capital of which is two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, comprised in shares of five pounds each. This significant movement would appear to be an outcome of Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s experiment, which all accounts declare is entirely successful.—Edward Everett Hale is engaged on an historical sketch of Benjamin Franklin's life in Paris during the Revolution. The purchase by our Government of the Franklin papers suggested the work. Mr. Hale is assisted in it by his son, and Messrs. Roberts Brothers will be the publishers.—Trübner & Co. announce a work on Spanish and Portuguese South America during the colonial period, by Captain Robert Grant Wilson. It will cover the three centuries preceding the British evacuation of the territories of the Rio de la Plata in 1807.

*The Foreign Eclectic* is a new monthly issued by *The Foreign Eclectic Co.*, Philadelphia, and containing selections from European periodical literature in the French and German languages; *i. e.*, without translation. The number for February, which is the first, has thirty-two pages in French and thirty-two in German, the former including the opening chapters of a serial, "Bigarreau," by André Theuriot, from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; while the latter has half of a story, "The Gray Lock," by Georg Ebers. The other contents are various, mostly brief, but including selections from the most prominent French and German periodicals. On the whole, the new venture, while it appears modest, impresses us very favorably. The address of the publishers is Lock-Box 1800, Philadelphia.

*Shakespeareana* for February has articles of special note on "Shakespeare Study for American Women," by Professor William Taylor Thom; "In the Forest of Arden," by L. P. W.; and "Hamlet's Sensitiveness to the 'General Censure,'" by William Leighton. Besides these papers Dr. J. Parker Norris continues his interesting series on the portraits of Shakespeare,—discussing on "The Death-Mask," and helped by some excellent engravings,—and F. G. Fleay gives the first instalment of a series on "Shakespeare and Marston." The "Contributors' Table," society reports, etc., are full and the number is a good one.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have in preparation a cyclopædia of German poetry, ballad and lyrical, edited by Karl Knortz.—The *Athenæum* says that the proprietors of a London evening paper are seriously considering the advisability of publishing novels in its pages, after the fashion of Continental journals.—A German biography of Burns will appear the coming Easter, containing a large selection of translations from the poet's best pieces.—It is confidently asserted that the Heine memoirs will prove a general disappointment, in so far as they only treat of the poet's childhood and very early youth.

Mr. Edwin Arnold has received yet another mark of royal approbation, the Sultan of Turkey having in testimony of high satisfaction with "Pearls of the Faith" conferred upon the poet the Order of the Osmanli of the third class.—Messrs. Routledge & Sons are about to issue under the supervision of the author an English translation of M. Philippe Daryl's work, "La Vie Publique en Angleterre."—The late Mr. Abraham Hayward, of London,—"the greatest diner-out in the world,"—left no autobiography, but he did leave an immense collection of correspondence with people in society and a rich store of anecdotes. Mr. Kinglake is the literary executor, and it is believed there is material in his hands for a book of wonderful interest.—Sir Lepel Griffin's second article on America will appear in the March *Fortnightly*, and will deal as severely with our political institutions as the first article did with our social characteristics. In home politics Griffin has always been a strong Liberal.

A French edition of Queen Victoria's book will be published directly in Paris, the translation the work of Mme. Marie Drouart.—Townsend MacCoun, New York, publishes immediately "The James Madison Letters," in four volumes, a reprint of the Philadelphia edition published by order of Congress.—The biography of Martin Van Buren for the "American Statesmen" series will be contributed by Hon. William Dorsheimer.—A new translation of "The Book of Psalms" will be the new volume in the "Parchment Library." It is the work of Rev. T. K. Cheyne.—Messrs. Jas. R. Osgood & Co. have recently published the fifth edition of "Geraldine," the anonymous authorship of which has been one of the best-kept literary secrets of late years.—Messrs. Blackwood & Co. have in preparation for their "Philosophical Classics" series a "Monograph on Hobbes," by Professor Croom Robertson; "Vico," by Professor Flint; "Hume," by Dr. William Knight; "Bacon," by Professor Nichol; and "Spinoza," by Principal Caird.

The February number of *The Antiquary* has the beginning of a series on "The House of Lords," by G. Laurence Gomme, F. S. A., which will prove, we think, to have lasting value. Mr. Gomme's enthusiasm in this direction is well known, and it was announced long since that he was engaged in special researches for this set of articles. Other features of the number are "Illustrations of Shakespeare's Language," by Professor John W. Hales, and "Westminster Fair," by Cornelius Walford. Ample attention is given to the reports of societies, etc. (New York: J. W. Bouton.)

Mr. Edward W. Bok, of Brooklyn, announces the issue of a pamphlet describing his collection of autographs, which is said to be large and interesting, though collected within a few years.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have two novels in preparation for their new series of the "Standard Library,"—"The Fortune of Rachel," by Edward Everett Hale; and "Prince Saroni's Wife," by Julian Hawthorne. They will be issued in the spring.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- UNITY DODGE AND HER PATTERNS. By Kate W. Hamilton. Pp. 336. \$1.15.  
—LITTLE HANS AND HIS BIBLE-LEAF. By Franz Hoffman. Translated and Adapted by Louise Seymour Houghton. Pp. 252. \$1.  
OUR GEORGE; OR, HOW TO GROW WISE. By Mrs. Helen E. Brown. Pp. 208. \$0.85. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.  
FALLACIES: A VIEW OF LOGIC FROM THE PRACTICAL SIDE. By Alfred Sidgwick. ("International Scientific" Series, Vol. XLVII.) Pp. 375. \$1.75. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)  
HEALTH AT HOME. By A. H. Guernsey and Irenæus P. Davis, M. D. ("Appleton's Home Books" Series.) Pp. 155. \$0.60. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)  
THE POST-NICENE LATIN FATHERS. By Rev. George A. Jackson ("Early Christian Literature Primers.") Pp. 230. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)  
PICTURES OF ENGLISH SOCIETY. By George DuMaurier. From *Punch*. ("Parchment Paper" Series.) Pp. 89. \$0.30. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)  
HAND-BOOK OF SANITARY INFORMATION FOR HOUSEHOLDERS. By Roger S. Tracy, M. D. Pp. 110. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)  
MARLOT CUPID: A NOVEL. Second Edition, with Illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. Pp. 260. \$1.50. W. B. Clark & Carruth, Boston.  
MR. JACOBS: A TALE OF THE DRUMMER, THE REPORTER, AND THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR. Pp. 40. W. B. Clark & Carruth, Boston.  
A SYLVESTER-NIGHT'S ADVENTURE. By Heinrich Zschokke. Translated by M. B. W. Pp. 120. \$0.75. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

#### ART NOTES.

THE great collection of paintings and Oriental art owned by Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, has been thrown open to public inspection for the next two months, on Wednesday evenings, a small admission being charged for a local object of benevolence. Mr. Walters began collecting forty years ago, and has accumulated what is pronounced to be the finest collection of Japanese and Chinese art in this country. There are two hundred bronzes; two hundred metal objects of gold, silver, iron and copper; one hundred and fifty swords, three hundred sword-guards, and four hundred other appliances of the sword; five hundred ivory carvings, and five hundred lacquers, illustrating the history of lacquer-work for over seven hundred years. With the porcelains and a few miscellaneous pieces, the Oriental department contains forty-one hundred objects, chosen, in the language of the collector, "to secure characteristic examples of the beautiful rather than of the merely curious." Japanese art is fully illustrated for the past eight hundred years. Of paintings Mr. Walters has valuable examples by the most distinguished English and Continental artists, including Millais, Alma-Tadema, Horace Vernet, Gérôme, Fromentin, Meissonier, Fortuny, Millet and Schreyer, as well as by American painters.

At the flourishing school connected with the Berlin Art and Industry Museum, the Crown Princess of Germany, together with her sons, Princes Wilhelm and Heinrich, regularly attended the class for elementary and ornamental drawing during 1873 and 1874, under the tuition of Architect Kachel, now professor at the Karlsruhe School of Art and Industry.

At a recent entertainment given by the Minister of the Interior at Brussels, a copy of the celebrated Van Dyck, "The Children of Charles I.," was for the first time exhibited. It had been made by M. de Kesel, an eminent Belgian painter, who went to Turin to execute it. The picture was immensely admired and very few of the company suspected that it was a copy.

The young *genre* painters—Messrs. Ulrich, Moeller and Miller,—who have come prominently forward in New York within the last few years are preparing ambitious works for the oil exhibitions.—Mr. R. B. Browning has nearly finished his statue, rather larger than life, illustrating the Greek legend of Drope succumbing to Apollo in the form of a serpent.—We see it stated in foreign papers that the complete work of Meissonier consists of four hundred and twenty pictures. The artist has of late years had a tendency to paint larger pictures than formerly, because his eyes are not as strong as they once were.—Mr. Boehm's somewhat florid statue of Drake was, if advertised arrangements were carried out, unveiled a fortnight since at Plymouth, England.

The art gallery of William T. Walters, of Baltimore, was opened on the 27th ult. Prominent artists and citizens of Washington, Philadelphia and New York were present.—The statue of General Robert E. Lee, on Lee Circle, New Orleans, was unveiled on the 22d ult. The exercises were greatly interfered with by rain.—Boehm's "Thierleben" is passing through a "chromo edition" which will contain 1,776 wood-cuts

and 170 chromos. This new edition of the German work will cost about sixty dollars a set.

The committee having charge of the Perry monument project in Newport, R. I., have contracted with Mr. William G. Turner, of Rome,—a former resident of Newport,—for the statue.—Even in Russia public opinion is beginning to wake up to the importance of preserving ancient buildings intact. The Institute of Architects at St. Petersburg has been considering the best means of preventing the Chinese from continuing their present reckless destruction of the remarkable archaic architecture of Central Asia.—Gérôme has virtually laid down the brush to occupy himself with sculpture. His health is feeble; he lacks some months of completing his sixtieth year.—The exhibition in Paris of the works of M. Manet having been closed with success, the authorities of the *École des Beaux-Arts* are making arrangements to devote one of their large halls to a collection of modern drawings (*dessins du siècle*), which have been contributed from all parts of France.

The influence of Japan is beginning to be felt very considerably in architecture. Speaking on this subject, Mr. H. Hoeley, the architect, said lately: "Some things in Japanese architecture we shall, of course, probably never introduce; the heavy roof, for instance. But for verandas of country houses, for screens, and for interior decoration, Japanese art and architecture are rapidly coming into use."—It is proposed to erect a monument at Cambridge to the poet Gray. The memorial is to take the form of a bust to be placed in the hall of Pembroke College, opposite to Chantrey's bust of Pitt, and close to the corner where Gray was sitting when his fatal illness attacked him. The sculptor will be Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, A. R. A.—A bust of Dr. Joseph M. Toner, donor of the large collection of books known as the Toner collection in the National Library, Washington, has recently been placed in the Library. The bust was ordered by the joint committee on the library of the last Congress, and was executed by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward.—An exhibition of forty-two oil pictures and ninety-six water-colors by Mr. Alfred Hunt was opened lately by the London Fine-Art Society, and Mr. Edmund Gosse supplied a preface to the catalogue of very discriminating quality.

The February number of *The Portfolio* does not impress us as being particularly brilliant. The "Scene from the 'Birds' of Aristophanes," by Glindoni, engraved in *fac-simile* by Dujardin, has merit, but the other special features of the number are weak. They include etchings of "Godstrev Nunnery," "Iffley," and "Italian Panels from San Martino." The wood-engravings accompanying the text of "The Thames at Oxford" are extremely slight performances, not to be named with the average of the work done in *Harper's*, *The Century*, or *The English*. This would seem to be a point upon which *The Portfolio*, with its standing claim on the title-page of being "an artistic periodical," might afford to lay additional stress. As things are, its energies appear devoted to etchings and full-page engravings, while the remainder of its work does not compare with that of various periodicals which do not claim to be exclusively art journals. The articles in this number are all readable. Julia Cartwright, who is one of the very best of contemporary writers on art subjects, is making an interesting series with her "Artist in Venice." (New York: J. W. Bouton.)

### MUSIC.

THE second subscription concert of the Mendelssohn Club (Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, leader,) was given at Musical Fund Hall, February 22d. The choral numbers were Raff's "Joy in Spring," Rheinberger's *ballade*, "Toggenburg," three part-songs by Hatton, Jensen's "Autumn Song," and Dudley Buck's "Hymn to Music." The Rheinberger *ballade* was heard here for the first time. The story of *Count Henry* is always interesting, and while Herr Rheinberger's setting of it is not remarkable for originality it is pleasing and effective. The singing by the Club was excellent,—even better than at the previous concert.—Dr. Maas played, with powerful touch and fine technique, Chopin's *polonaise* in A flat, and Liszt's "Venezia e Napoli." Mrs. Darling sang "The New Kingdom," by Tours, and "Ring Out, Wild Bells!" by Gounod, with the rare good taste and fine delivery that we have come to look for as a matter of course with this excellent artist.—The third and last concert of the season will be given Wednesday evening, April 30th.

Mr. Charles H. Jarvis's fourth concert was given at the Academy of Fine Arts, February 23d, with the assistance of Messrs. Van Gelder and Heinrich. Mr. Jarvis's solos were Liszt's adaptation of an organ prelude and fugue (A minor,) by Bach, Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue in E minor (Op. 35, No. 1), and Schumann's "Carnival." The fiction of the *Davidsbündler*, and the relations of the various members of that mystic brotherhood to Schumann's literary labors, are well understood by the student of German musical criticism, say, from 1830 to 1850. As editor of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, Schumann found it convenient and desirable at times to deliver his opinions on music and musicians as the utterances of "Florestan," "Eusebius," "Meister Raro," "II," etc., choosing the pseudonym in each instance to correspond with the character of the subject and the mood in which it was treated. In the "Carnival"—a fanciful creation, consisting of some fifteen or twenty short pieces intended to be played consecutively,—he has treated the *Davidsbündler* (i. e., "Florestan," "Eusebius," and their imaginary *confères*), as participants in a merry carnival masque. While thoroughly characteristic and at times highly poetic, it is not descriptive music; it

seems intended as an accompaniment to the moving picture that is formed in the imagination of the listener.—In Schumann's D minor *sonata* for piano and violin—a work of a high order, requiring very considerable technical proficiency and musical intelligence to do it justice,—Mr. Jarvis had the assistance of Mr. Van Gelder. Mr. Van Gelder's other number was Spohr's *concerto*, "In modo d'una scena cantante." As this clever artist's playing is notable for correct stopping and brilliancy, rather than fulness of tone or sustained power, the works played by him were not likely to show him at his best. Mr. Heinrich's beautiful voice and excellent style were well illustrated in the recitative and *aria* from Bruch's "Odysseus," and in the *aria* from Spohr's "Faust."—The fifth Jarvis concert is announced for March 29th.

### SCIENCE.

AT the meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences on Tuesday evening (26th ult.), Professor Joseph Leidy presiding, important action was indicated in relation to the proposed institute of biology. Professor H. Carvill Lewis offered the following preamble and resolutions:

"In view of sundry inquiries that have arisen concerning advanced biological instruction in connection with this academy,

"Resolved, That the Academy of Natural Sciences is in hearty accord with any movement looking towards this end, and declares that for a number of years it has been its endeavor, through its department of instruction, to establish a school of advanced biological instruction and research. Of the thirteen professorships provided for in the by-laws, ten are in the departments related directly or indirectly to biology, and it is the intention of the Academy to fill all these chairs as rapidly as is consistent with efficiency. A biological school is not only within the scope of this academy, but it is believed that such a school can successfully be established in this city with the co-operation of the Academy, and with the aid of its professors, its comprehensive library, and its vast collections.

"Recognizing the importance of such a school of biology in Philadelphia, the Academy hereby appeals to the public for an endowment which will place its department of instruction on a permanent basis, believing that, should such endowment be made, facilities for biological investigation will be furnished to students of both sexes not inferior to those offered elsewhere, either at home or abroad.

"Resolved, That the committee on instruction be hereby requested to take active steps toward the endowment of the biological professorship of the Academy."

These were approved by Professor Leidy, Rev. Dr. McCook, Professor Heilprin, Mr. Aubrey H. Smith, and Professor Lewis. The last-named in offering them said that in a recent number of *Science* the Academy had been called "a thing of the past." He hoped that the Academy would show its desire for advance by taking hold of this new movement. Definite action on the resolution was laid over to the next meeting, there being less than a quorum present.

*Papilio*, the monthly journal "devoted solely to *Lepidoptera*," whose first number was issued in January, 1881, by Mr. Henry Edwards, of New York, has been transferred to the direction of Mr. Eugene M. Aaron (Lock-Box 2500, Philadelphia), curator of the American Entomological Society, who announces that he will continue to publish it upon the plane and in the manner heretofore maintained. The three volumes already issued contain articles by many of the most distinguished entomologists in this country, and numerous papers of like character are assured for the future numbers. *Papilio*, Mr. Aaron says, has been published at a loss, "like all other natural-history publications," and he adds that "if three hundred paying subscribers can be found this will be all the help that it will need; but, as it is far from probable that so many will be obtained, it is desirable that such help as can be afforded may be freely given. If twenty-five persons can be found who will subscribe ten dollars each, which amount will be returned in extra numbers of the journal, the success of the journal will be assured." The subscription-price is two dollars per annum of ten numbers.

### MARCH MAGAZINES.

IN *The Century* Mr. D. McG. Means discusses methods for "The Suppression of Pauperism," Miss Sarah Freeman Clarke gives the first half of her "Notes on the Exile of Dante," John Burroughs delightfully describes "A Hunt for the Nightingale" (in England), and short stories and poems are contributed by Octave Thanet, Sidney Lanier, John Vance Cheney, Rose Lathrop, and other writers of equal ability. The fifth instalment of Mr. Cable's "Dr. Sevier" is given, and it is one of the best portions yet printed. The illustrations of the number are copious and excellent. Besides Miss Clarke's paper above mentioned, there are picture papers on "The New Washington;" "Old Public Buildings in America," by Richard Grant White; "The Cruise of the *Alice May*," dealing with the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far north as Cape Gaspé, by Mr. Benjamin; and a paper by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh on "The Next Presidency." From the paper on "The New Washington," we make this extract:

"Leaving aside the question of political morality, few people who have passed a winter in Washington will deny the charm of its society. Acknowledging all its faults, its crudeness,—narrowness, perhaps,—and its lack of form, it must yet be acknowledged that it differs from all other American society in the fact that it is not founded on wealth. It is the only society which is really republican, though it has little resemblance to the 'republican court' of the first Administration,—the only one in America which has a well-defined basis. And that basis is public station, temporarily conferred, whether directly or indirectly, by the expressed wishes



of fellow-men. The holding of such public station necessarily implies intelligence, and it is such intelligence, as distinguished from lineage or wealth, which is the fundamental basis in Washington society. Such a society does not feel obliged to adopt certain customs because it is reported at second-hand that they are good form in London. Its opinions are robustly independent, its information is extensive, and its subjects of conversation are many and varied.

"It is not to be imagined that such a society is well defined or that its rules are clearly established, though it is true that the 'Etiquette of Social Life in Washington' has been most elaborately formulated in a little pamphlet, of which a fresh edition is perennially produced, and which is said to sell in great numbers. It is undoubtedly open to the criticism of being raw, to the same extent—but no more,—that society in London is subservient and snobbish, and in New York illiterate and commercial. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the public levees of the President, where the doors are thrown open that every person in the street may enter them in a crush, and stand in a slowly-moving procession for two hours, in order that during half a minute of that time the President may be seen and his arm may be wrenched. But this is not peculiar to Washington alone. Such 'public receptions' are inflicted upon Presidents in all cities which they visit. Hardly less incongruous are the Wednesday-afternoon receptions of the wives of Cabinet officers, when their doors are also thrown open and hundreds of strangers tramp through their parlors 'to pay their respects.' The wives of Judges, and Senators, and Representatives, have to endure the same thing on other afternoons of the week. It has come to be considered as part of the price of a public station. But, no matter what office a man may hold, no one may come to his dinner-table without an invitation. And it is in dinners that Washington society excels. Diplomates and travellers from every part of the world; men distinguished in political life, on the bench, and in war; men of science and men of letters; women of intelligence and culture, with the native grace and beauty for which American women are justly celebrated; there is no such wealth of choice in any other American city, and there are no other dinner-parties so entertaining as those of Washington."

In *The Atlantic* Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's novel, "In War-Time," progresses finely, showing dramatic power and skill in the delineation of character. Mr. Crawford's "Roman Singer" is rather disappointing, giving evidence of carelessness and haste. "The Discovery of Peruvian Bark" is an interesting paper by Henry M. Lyman. Madame von Riedesel's "Journal of a Hessian Baroness" gives curious facts relating to the American campaign of Burgoyne which have never before been printed. There are other papers of importance on "Don John of Austria," by Alexander Young; "The Sources of Early Israelitish History," by Rev. Philip H. Wicksteed; and "Henry Irving," by Henry A. Clapp. This essayist's judgment of Irving is one of the best critical estimates of the English actor we have seen in the journals on either side of the Atlantic. These extracts from it will be relished by appreciative readers:

"The prime distinction of Mr. Irving's acting, and the chief sources of its effectiveness and charm, are its intensity, its artistic propriety, and its intellectuality, all these being, of course, derived or reflected from the artist's mind. By intensity I mean here that quality which results from the actor's capacity of delivering himself, and all his forces and faculties, without reservation to the demands of the character which he assumes. The sum of Mr. Irving's powers is much less than that of many other great players; but I have never seen an actor whose absorption in his work was so nearly complete and unintermitted as his. He never trifles, never forgets himself, never wearies, never relaxes the grip which he at once takes upon his part. It may be *Hamlet* or *Mathias*, *Charles I.* or *Louis XI.*, *Lesurques* or *Dubosc*; from the moment of Mr. Irving's first appearance he gives up to its service 'the execution of his wit, hands, heart.' That this intensity is accompanied by indications of self-consciousness in the actor, and that every such indication impairs the worth of his work, is true; but the injury in this kind is much less than anyone upon a merely theoretic consideration of Mr. Irving's art would believe to be possible. His absolute sincerity of purpose is, indeed, the burdock which heals most of the wounds made by the nettle of self-consciousness. The dramatic consequence of such a high intensity is obviously great, but the value of the quality in holding the attention of audiences is inestimable. The spectator soon discovers that it will not do to skip any part of the performance; that if he leaves Mr. Irving out of sight or out of mind for a single second he may lose some highly significant look or action. The impersonation of *Mathias* in 'The Bells' best illustrates this, perhaps, although any one of his assumptions would serve almost equally well. There are but two prominent ideas in the part of *Mathias*,—remorse for the commission of a murder, fear of detection and punishment. Through Mr. Irving's utter self-surrender these thoughts are present in every moment of his effort, each portion of which bears the same relation to the whole that a drop of water bears to a bucketful. Or, rather, the spirit of the character may be said to pervade the representation as the soul, according to certain metaphysicians, pervades the body, 'being all in the whole and all in every part.'"

In *Lippincott's Magazine* there is an attractive variety of good matter. Two articles—"The Berlin of To-Day," by Anna Maynard Butler, and "Across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on Horseback," by Laura King Schwartz,—are illustrated. Miss Champney's serial, "Sebä's Tangled Web," is concluded, and "The Perfect Treasure," by F. C. Baylor, is begun. Dr. Felix L. Oswald, discoursing generally upon "Healthy Homes," speaks this month of rooms and halls, and from his paper we make an extract in regard to the sleeping-room. He strongly urges open windows at night, and says:

"A man who has ever experienced the beatitude of reviving the vital energy of his organism with nature's catholicon, by drinking health at the fountain of the cool night-wind, could as soon be persuaded to sleep in an air-tight bag as

behind closed windows. If bed-rooms should be artificially heated is a controverted question. Persons given to vigils *à la* Young may find solace in watching the flickering of a midnight chimney-fire; but from a hygienic point of view the practice can hardly be defended. Animal warmth is, on the whole, the preferable kind of caloric. Dr. Carpenter mentions the case of a child born not less than four months before the customary time, and adds, as an interesting feature of its biography, that 'the caloric power of the infant was so low that artificial heat was constantly needed to sustain it, but that under the influence of heat by fire he evidently became weaker, whilst the warmth of a person in bed rendered him lively and comparatively strong.' Old campaigners well understand the practical application of the principle. A blazing camp-fire is right pleasant to behold, and withal sleep-inviting; yet at midnight the sleeper is apt to awake with cold feet and a smoke-headache, while his companion who has ensconced himself in a pile of Spanish moss has slept as warm as in a feather bed. The outfit of a Tyrolean *jäger* comprises a pair of foot-sacks (boot-like felt socks); and experience has shown that in chilly nights sleep always depends upon the possibility of *getting the feet warm*,—on Dr. Caldwell's theory that this is the most direct way of decreasing the cerebral blood-circulation. A congested condition of the cerebral veins begets insomnia; hence, also, the curious fact that mental exhaustion can prevent sleep, by inducing a feverish condition of the overtaxed brain. With an ample store of bed-clothing, the soundest sleep can therefore be obtained in the very coldest nights of the year. . . . If the hygienic principles of clothing were more generally understood, 'quilts' would be wholly superseded by woollen blankets. Put a piece of woollen cloth over a kettleful of hot water, and observe how fast the steam will make its way through the web, while a cotton-lined coat would stop it like an iron lid. In the same way a quilt tends to check the exhalations of the human body. For under-bedding, a woven-wire mattress covered with a blanket and sheet would deserve the hygienic premium, with the next prize for a cleanly straw tick that can be emptied and refilled in ten minutes, while it takes a day's hard work to disinfect a horse hair mattress by loosening, steaming and drying the compacted stuffing. Swiss feather-beds become odious to all who have learned to appreciate the more solid comfort of an English bed, though our hardy forefathers went even further, and thought it unmanly to sleep on anything softer than a deer-hide. . . . The healthiest dormitories are probably those of the Bogota creoles, who pass the rainless nights of their highland on the platform of a terraced roof; and the unhealthiest, perhaps, are those of the Silesian weavers, who shorten their wretched lives by sleeping in *alkovens*, or closet-like openings in the wall behind the stove, after closing the *alkoven* door, as well as the doors and windows of the adjoining room."

In the *Catholic World* Father I. T. Hecker resents with much warmth the suggestion of a writer in a Unitarian periodical that "New England Unitarianism, in the more advanced form of free religion and Emersonianism, comes very near being such a religion" as Italy needs, and that it will be entirely adapted to the purpose by giving it a basis of philosophy,—that "of the Catholic Church, Thomism, as worked out in the light of modern thought into clearness and coherence in the system of Antonio Rosmini, the greatest of Italian thinkers." Father Hecker devotes some space to an analysis of Emerson's poetry, in order to show his religious views, and denominates him as a "pagan sage." Ridiculing the idea that there can be a philosophical basis for another Church than the Catholic, he says:

"Mr. Davidson was right, therefore, in saying, as he does, that 'Protestantism and positivism are distinctly unphilosophical,' and also that 'free religion and Emersonianism lack a profound philosophical basis.' He might have added that no sect will ever be able to find a philosophical basis for its heresy,—his own included, we subjoin. Since the truths of divine revelation and the truths of human reason come from the same divine source, there is no struggle in the mind of a Catholic between faith and reason. They stand or fall together. Divine revelation is the Supreme Reason disclosing truths otherwise inaccessible to human reason, with an evidence that excludes all rational doubt as to their origin. Sound philosophy does not exclude divine revelation, since the truths of both spring from the same certain cause. Revealed religion, therefore, can be legitimately approached through sound philosophy. Catholicity is Christianity in consonance with the dictates of reason. Hence there is no thoroughly rational belief in Christianity outside of the Catholic Church. The author of 'A Religion for Italy,' though he does not say so in so many words, sees this clearly and virtually repudiates Christianity with the New England rationalists, otherwise called free-religionists. Has not F. E. Abbot impeached Christianity to the satisfaction of the 'free-religionists'? This much can be said to the writer in the *Unitarian Magazine*: his inferences from his false premise follow at least logically. Protestantism as Christianity makes a miserable show, but answers well enough as a temporary standing-place for infidels and atheists to aim their shafts against revealed truth and all religions."

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that General Gordon has changed his plans in regard to the Sudan, and that, having become convinced of the danger of attempting to hold Khartoum on account of the rebellious spirit shown by a number of *sheiks* who so warmly received him on his entrance into Khartoum, he has determined on evacuating the place at once. He has destroyed all the military stores and spiked all the guns which would be liable to encumber a retreat from the town, so as to prevent them falling into the hands of El Mahdi, who is reported as making a forced march upon Khartoum.—It is positively asserted that El Mahdi and King John of Abyssinia have signed a convention to the effect that King John shall remain neutral, and in return shall receive a port on the Red Sea and a large accession of territory.—Tokar is reported to have surrendered to the Arabs on the 21st ult.—Mahmoud Ali, *sheik* of the powerful tribe of Beshaween Arabs, who has heretofore protested his loyalty to the British cause in Egypt, has gone over to the rebels with his tribe.—El Mahdi has appealed to the

Moslems of India to support Islam.——The whole British expedition, numbering forty-three hundred men, landed at Trinkitat on the 24th ult.——It is stated that Russia has voluntarily offered England a pledge to stop at Merv, and to use her influence with the *khan*s of Bokhara and Khiva to facilitate English commerce. It is further stated that the Russian Government have invited England to join in constructing a canal from the Sea of Aral to the Indian frontier.——A notable event in the House of Commons on the 26th ult. was the election of a new Speaker to succeed Mr. Brand. As had been decided some time ago, the only candidate was Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, who sits for Warwick. His name was presented by Mr. Samuel Whitebread, Liberal member for Bedford. The nomination was seconded by Mr. William Rathbone, Liberal member for Caernarvonshire, whereupon he was elected without opposition.——The boiler of the steamer *Yotsai*, from Hong-Kong to Macao, exploded on a recent voyage. Seventeen passengers were killed, eight of whom were Europeans, the rest natives.——The Pope through the Papal nuncios to the European Courts is making representations against the proposed conversion by the Italian Government of the real property of the *Propaganda Fide* into Italian *rentes*. All the religious orders at Rome have been convoked. It is desired that they hold a meeting to prepare a statement which shall show the loss of property under the conversion.——About one o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult., a terrible explosion occurred in a cloak-room at the Victoria Railway Station in London. The explosive agent was undoubtedly dynamite. A large portion of the roof was blown off and nearly all the glass-work in the station was destroyed. Seven men were sent to the hospital with severe injuries.——The Grand Council of Basle, Switzerland, desiring to place the Catholic schools under the care of laymen, took a plebiscite and gained a majority. The result is considered very important, as it will practically deprive the religious order of the care of the schools.——*Le Matin*, the French edition of the *Morning News*, appeared in Paris for the first time on the 26th ult. Its most striking characteristic is its independence in politics. It gives all sides an opportunity of stating their opinions. MM. Paul de Cas-agnac, Paul Auguste, Arène, Jules Vallès, and Cornely, will write alternately upon political themes. Among the literary contributors M. François Coppée will occupy a prominent place.——Eugene Schuyler, our Minister to Greece, telegraphs to the State Department that the prohibition of the importation of American pork into Greece has been abolished.——Advices from the City of Mexico are to the effect that the Mexican Government contemplates the establishment of a consul-generalship in the Mississippi Valley, with headquarters at St. Louis or Chicago.——Advices from Honolulu report that the biennial elections in the Sandwich Islands have generally resulted in the defeat of the Government candidates.

DOMESTIC.—The latest reports of the disasters by the tornadoes in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee indicate that the losses of human lives aggregate nearly six hundred. The losses on property in Georgia and Alabama alone are estimated at five million dollars.——The floods in the Ohio Valley have abated, but there are freshly-disturbing reports of like nature from the South and southwest. A despatch from Shreveport, La., says the river is higher than it has been since 1849, and is still rising. Steamers are bringing in people and stock from the submerged plantations. The whole country for one hundred miles above and below Shreveport is reported to be under water. The river is filled with floating *abris* and dead cattle.——The Naval Hydrographic Office has received reports indicating that the ice is coming down from the Arctic seas much earlier this season than is usual. This is considered favorable for the Greely relief expedition, as indicating an unusually open Polar Sea.——Chief-Engineer George Melville will accompany the Greely relief expedition as engineer of the advance ship *Thetis*, which will be commanded by Captain Schley.——A passenger train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail while crossing a bridge at New Cambria, Mo., on the 23d ult. The smoking-car went into the river, and the sleeper and coaches were wrecked. Four or five passengers were killed and thirty wounded.——The steamer *Gulf of Suez* arrived at Boston on the 25th ult. from Melbourne, bringing the first cargo of cotton ever received there in a steamer from Australia.——The steamer *Egyptian Monarch*, which arrived at New York on the 25th ult. from London, reports that on the 12th ult. "a meteor burst above the vessel, apparently about ten feet above the bridge, with a terrific report, and gave forth a strong sulphurous odor."——A false alarm of fire caused a panic in the Royal Theatre at Montreal during a matinee performance on the 26th ult. Several women fainted and were trampled on; others were badly bruised in the crush.——More than one hundred children of the Zuni Indians in Colorado have died of the measles within a month, and the disease is still raging.

DEATHS.—Ex-Governor and United States Senator Samuel Price, of West Virginia, died at Lewi-burg, in that State, on the 25th ult., aged 79.——Hon. James R. Partridge, who had been United States Minister to various South American Governments during more than twenty years, committed suicide at Alicante, Spain, on the 21st ult. He was sixty years of age.——The body of Salmi Morse, author of the "Passion Play," was found in the Hudson River at New York on the 22d ult.——The obsequies of Lieutenant DeLong and his companions of the *Jeannette*, except those of George W. Boyd, took place in New York on the 22d ult. with civil and religious honors. The body of Boyd was brought to Philadelphia for interment.——Samuel Donaghy, formerly a prominent Pennsylvania politician, an intimate of Van Buren and Buchan., died in the State Lunatic Asylum at Weston, W. Va., where he had been confined for forty years, on the 22d ult. He was eighty years old.——Major George Butler, of the United States Marine Corps, a well-known and popular officer, died at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 23d ult.——Pedro Montaldo, professor of Spanish at the Naval Academy, died at Annapolis on the 23d ult.——Hon. William H. Hunt, United States Minister to Russia, died at St. Petersburg on the 27th ult.——Count Jean Paul de Schramm, a Napoleonic veteran, the oldest general in the French army, died in Paris on the 26th ult., aged 93.——General Emanuel Felix de Wimpffen, who surrendered the French army at Sedan, died at Paris on the 26th ult., aged 93.——The Comte de Durfort de Civriac, a French statesman, formerly vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, died in Paris on the 22d ult., aged 72.——François Bonheur, the French artist, brother of Rosa Bonheur, died in a railway carriage in France on the 22d ult., aged 64.——Benjamin Ulmann, a famous Alsatian artist, died on the 26th ult., aged 54.

## DRIFT.

—At the annual meeting of the Washington Monument Society in Washington on the 22d ult., officers were elected. A stone was accepted for insertion in the monument to represent the Territory of Wyoming. It was directed that the thanks of the Society be tendered through the Secretary of State to the King of Siam for the stone sent by him for the monument, and a committee of five were appointed to consider the subject of providing for the proper celebration of the completion of the monument, which event is expected to take place early in December of the present year.

—The Canadians find that Lord Lansdowne, their new Governor-General, is not dignified enough. On a recent occasion he was sitting in his carriage in front of the Windsor at Montreal, waiting for the Marchioness. When she made her appearance, he thrust his head out of the window and said: "Come along, my dear. Hurry up! We haven't any time to lose." The crowd of people watching the departure were shocked, and said to each other as they turned away: "Imagine the Marquis of Lorne speaking that way in public to Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise!"

—The superintendent of public schools in Tennessee reports that the persons of school age in that State number 418,822 white and 142,624 colored. The number of white schools is 4,727, and colored 1,384; total, 6,111, sixty nine of which were under the control of city boards. White pupils enrolled, 261,297; colored, 65,934; total, 327,231; average daily attendance, white 144,306, colored 31,498; total, 175,804. Number of white male teachers employed, 3,762; female, 1,518; colored male, 1,031; colored female, 422; total, 6,733.

—Following is a statement of the condition of the iron industry in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys, February 20th, as reported by the special commissioner of the *Cleveland Herald*: Shenango Valley, mills, annual capacity in operation, 120,000; idle, 68,000 tons; total in the Valley, 188,000 tons. Furnaces in blast, 159,000 tons annual capacity; out of blast, 843,000 tons. Mahoning Valley, mill capacity busy, 148,100 tons; idle, 88,600. Furnace capacity in blast, 279,000 tons; out of blast, 104,000 tons.

—The miners of Colorado and the Black Hills are represented as flocking to the new gold fields in the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho. Two hundred men have wintered in the snow-bound valley. The towns of Eagle and Hayes have been started, and municipal governments have been established. No claims can be jumped until June 1st. Meals cost one dollar and drinks twenty-five cents. Four saw-mills and a telephone line are now under construction.

—A Boston bricklayer, in an interview reported in the *Herald* of that city, says that a number of brick layers during dull seasons in the last year or two have been working in Mexico, but that they find the climate unhealthy and the food unsatisfactory. Many of those, he said, who went from Boston had returned, and the remainder would come back by the beginning of April. He thought they were not favorably impressed with the protection of person as afforded by Mexican law, murderers being sentenced to service in the army, instead of being hanged, while, on the other hand, American engineers who may run over a person on the railroad are consigned to dungeons, where they have been known to starve to death before being granted a trial. The speaker said that the impression prevailed among the foreigners in Mexico that a revolution was near at hand, and that the same was liable to be hastened by the antipathy and hatred existing on the part of the masses of the population toward the "Gringos" (Americans.) The French and other foreign elements in Mexico secretly conspired to foster this feeling of hostility toward Americans, from motives of self-interest. "Mexico," the bricklayer said, "is not what it has been cracked up to be—a fact that is claimed to be perfectly transparent to those workmen who are returning from the country."

—Rail connection with the City of Mexico will be complete early in April, and we must begin to look forward to the further extension of our steel highway toward the rich fields of the Southern Continent. Time is constantly making the improbable of to-day the commonplace of to-morrow, and we can begin to understand that the scheme for an intercontinental railway between North and South America is anything but impossible, if not already one of the very probable achievements of the near future.—*St. Louis Republican*.

—Georgia's new million-dollar capitol-building at Atlanta will soon be under way of construction, designs having been accepted by the commissioners. It will be Corinthian in style, of Georgia marble or granite, and will be fire-proof. It will front three hundred and thirty feet, with a dome three hundred feet in height, and stand on the highest spot in the city.

—Mr. Beecher's reorganization of the music of Plymouth Church begins with the choice of Walter Damrosch as organist and choir-master. He is a son of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and only twenty years old. The choir will be a chorus of sixty voices, mainly volunteers from the congregation, with a quartette to lead; but there will be little solo or quartette display, the intention being to have congregational singing, as in Zundel's days.

—It is quite a mistake to suppose that most of the Americans who marry Englishmen are rich, says the *London World*. A few are well-to-do and some half-dozen rich. Lady Harcourt has a large life income,—a jointure; but her sister, Mrs. Sheridan, has no considerable fortune. Mrs. Arthur Paget will probably some day have ten thousand pounds sterling a year. A son of Lord Augustus Loftus is married to the daughter of a very rich Philadelphia lady. Lady Hesketh will, I suppose, have a very large fortune, and Mrs. Edward Balfour probably has one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Lady Mandeville and Lady Lister Kaye assuredly were not married for money. Indeed, of the numberless American ladies married to Englishmen, I can think of no others now living who had fortunes. The first wife of Sir Charles Murray had a fortune, now some eight thousand pounds sterling a year probably, which is enjoyed by her son.

—The call for the Kansas Republican State convention invites the co-operation of all citizens who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, protecting and extending home industries, giving free popular education to the



masses of the people, securing free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots, and effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who are willing to support the nominees of the National Republican Convention.

—When the law for the gradual manumission of slaves in Cuba was passed several years ago, the slave population was estimated at 385,355. It is now estimated that 285,000 of these are set free, and it is thought by some the remainder will be free within a year.

—The latest report of the Illinois labor-statistics bureau sets forth the fact that the average value of 10,508,791 tons of coal mined in that State last year was \$1.46, the price having varied scarcely any for three years. The miners receive from 45 cents per ton at the lowest—in Washington and Perry Counties,—to \$1.50 in low and wet workings in northern parts of the State. The ruling price throughout the central part of the State is 75 cents, and in the northern from 85 cents to \$1 per ton.

—The *English Mechanic* of a recent date says: "The Pennsylvania Railroad now runs the fastest train in the world for a journey of more than nine hundred miles. The United States are the country of long distances, and have the advantage of a 'limited express' with a journey of nine hundred and twelve miles and only seven stops, which is accomplished in the excellent time of just less than twenty-five and a half hours. It must be remembered in considering this performance that not only does this train slow through many junctions, but it also crosses many busy streets and passes through several towns on the level, so that after getting beyond Philadelphia a run of twenty miles without checking the speed is rare."

—California stands fifth in the list of States in the manufacture of salt, and is the only State in the Union where the distillation of salt from sea water is carried on to any considerable extent. This industry has increased rapidly during the last twenty years. The production has risen from forty-four thousand bushels in 1860 to upwards of eight hundred and eighty thousand bushels in 1883.

—Mr. Fred H. Wines, who had charge of the statistics of crime and pauperism of the census, has recently furnished to the *Philadelphia Press* some interesting statistics regarding pauperism in Europe and America. Although he states that we have not been able to thoroughly cope with the evil of pauperism, and that undoubtedly the number of paupers is rapidly increasing, owing to the concentration of wealth and the growing density of population, in comparison with England our condition appears cheerful. The annual burden of pauperism in Great Britain, with its thirty-five millions of inhabitants, is over fifty million dollars; while the burden in the United States, with its fifty millions of population, is less than a quarter of that sum. Compared with the Continent, England's condition seems equally unenviable. The total number of paupers in France, Prussia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Belgium and Holland, and Scandinavia, is 2,351,000, against 1,017,000 in the United Kingdom, showing 30.6 paupers to the thousand in England, and only 12.5 paupers to the thousand in the Continental countries named. Different excuses for England will probably be adduced, but the fact remains that the great Free Trade country is most prolific in pauperism of all civilized countries. It is a fact worth observing that the Continental countries which have retained their home markets are less glutted with paupers than England.

## FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, February 28.

THE most conspicuous feature in the financial situation has been the shipment of gold from New York. This began last week, and during the half of the present week considered in this review there have been a variety of reports of large amounts intended to be sent. A sifting of these reports leads to the conclusion that they are largely the product of movements connected with the stock markets in the "bear" interest, and that the outgo of gold under existing conditions of our foreign trade cannot legitimately be large. That there should be any outgo at all, is explainable by several facts; first, that we have not been putting our wheat freely into the English markets, having chosen to hold it a little too high for the Liverpool price, thus making our breadstuffs export light; second, that owing to the activity on war account in England, and perhaps other causes, the rate of interest in London for the temporary use of money is somewhat higher than in New York; and, third, that it is to the interest of those who are on the "bear" side of the American stock market to employ every available means to prevent a revival of confidence in present quotations. As a matter of fact, the stock of gold in the New York banks on Saturday was thirty-three per cent. greater than it was at the corresponding time last year, and while it is possible, of course, that there may be exports of it they will not occur extensively until either the balance of trade—which is now favorable, though not largely so,—turns against us, or the continued coinage of silver so overloads our circulation with that metal as to crowd gold out, and make it merchandise instead of money. The announcements of "gold at a premium in New York" prove to be, when sifted, stories of "puts" and "calls," or simple betting that gold will be at a premium some time in the future. Such bets are like any others; some men will bet on anything and stake money on any hazard, especially when, as in the present case, they may desire to influence public opinion. But, as has been remarked by one critic, a man who thinks gold is now worth more than par, or that it soon will be, would naturally buy some and hold it, and not propose to gamble in "puts" and "calls" over the matter.

The stock of wheat in sight is thirty-two million bushels,—ten millions more than at this time last year. We observe that Western newspapers are waking up to the fact that it has been held up at too high a price. The *Chicago Journal* of the 22d inst., after referring to "the unusually large surplus of wheat stored up in

our great granaries, East and West," and discussing what shall be done with it, says: "American dealers and speculators have apparently made a big mistake in trying to frighten European dealers into buying our stuff by advancing prices here at the slightest appearance of an inquiry from abroad. This sort of game has worked well in former years, but Liverpool now, with an abundance of wheat on hand and a still greater abundance in sight, refuses to scare, and retires from the field whenever the figures reach a limit not warranted by the situation."

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

|                     | Feb. 27. | Feb. 20. |                     | Feb. 27.    | Feb. 20. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|-------------|----------|
| Penna. R. R.,       | 60       | 60 3/4   | Buff. N. Y. and P., | 9 1/4       | 9 3/4    |
| Phila. and Reading, | 29 7/16  | 29 1/2   | North Penn. R. R.,  | 66 3/4      | 66 1/2   |
| Lehigh Nav.,        | 48       | 47 3/4   | United Cos. N. J.,  | 195 1/2 bid | 194 1/2  |
| Lehigh Valley,      | 71       | 71 1/4   | Phila. and Erie,    | 18          | 18       |
| North Pac., com.,   | 21 3/4   | 21 3/8   | New Jersey Cent.,   | 88 3/4      | 89 1/4   |
| North Pac., pref.,  | 47 1/4   | 47 3/4   | Ins. Co. of N. A.,  | 31 1/4      | 33       |
| Northern Central,   | 61       | 60 1/2   |                     |             |          |

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

|                            | Bid.    | Asked.  |                       | Bid. | Asked. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, reg.,  | 113 1/2 | 113 3/4 | U. S. curr. 6s, 1895, | 129  |        |
| U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, coup., | 114 3/4 | 114 3/4 | U. S. curr. 6s, 1896, | 131  |        |
| U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,      | 123 3/4 | 124     | U. S. curr. 6s, 1897, | 133  |        |
| U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,     | 123 3/4 | 124     | U. S. curr. 6s, 1898, | 135  |        |
| U. S. 3s, reg.,            | 101     | 101 1/4 | U. S. curr. 6s, 1899, | 137  |        |

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

|                      | Feb. 27. | Feb. 20. |                    | Feb. 27. | Feb. 20. |
|----------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Central Pacific,     | 60 3/4   | 62 3/4   | New York Central,  | 116 1/4  | 117      |
| Canada Southern,     | 54       | 56       | Oregon and Trans., | 20 3/4   | 20 1/4   |
| Den and Rio Grande,  | 20       | 20 3/4   | Oregon Navigation, | 90 1/2   | 95 1/4   |
| Delaware and Hud.,   | 110 1/4  | 113 1/2  | Pacific Mail,      | 50 3/4   | 47       |
| Del. Lack. and W.,   | 129 3/4  | 130 3/4  | St. Paul,          | 90 3/4   | 92 3/4   |
| Erie,                | 2 3/8    | 2 3/4    | Texas Pacific,     |          | 20 3/4   |
| Lake Shore,          | 102 1/4  | 103 1/4  | Union Pacific,     | 80       | 83 1/4   |
| Louis and Nashville, | 47 3/4   | 48 3/4   | Wabash,            | 16 1/2   | 17 1/2   |
| Michigan Central,    | 92       | 93       | Wabash, preferred, | 27 1/4   | 28 3/4   |
| Missouri Pacific,    | 91 3/4   | 93 3/4   | Western Union,     | 75 1/4   | 76 3/4   |
| Northwestern, com.,  | 118 3/4  | 121 3/4  | West Shore, bds.,  | 5 1/4    | 5 3/4    |

The New York banks on the 23d inst. showed a loss in surplus reserve of \$249,450, but they still held \$19,761,350 in excess of legal requirements. Their specie was \$77,886,200, against \$58,404,300 at the corresponding date last year. The Philadelphia banks in their statement of the same date showed an increase in the item of loans of \$311,964, in due from banks of \$129,163, in due to banks of \$186,320, and in circulation of \$7,448. There was a decrease in the item of reserve of \$800,519, in national bank notes of \$52,495, and in deposits of \$40,178. The Philadelphia banks had \$6,936,000 loaned in New York.

The imports of specie at New York last week were \$66,869, and the exports \$530,516, of which \$139,000 were gold and the rest silver. The gold mostly went on Saturday, the steamship *Oder* taking \$125,000 in American double-eagles.

A subscription for three millions of four and a half per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. was opened in Philadelphia, New York and London on Tuesday by Messrs. Drexel & Co. and their foreign houses, and closed in a short time, the offers at 98 and interest being about \$5,500,000.

There is a continued stagnation in the money market. The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says: "Call loans are quoted at three and five per cent., and first class commercial paper at five and six per cent., with exceptional cases at four and a half per cent. In New York there is a good demand for first class endorsed commercial paper. The quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, four and a half and five per cent.; four months' acceptances, five and five and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at one and a half and two per cent. all day."

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie, as compared with the same month in 1883, shows:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| A decrease in gross earnings of . . . . . | \$358,124 |
| A decrease in expenses of . . . . .       | 53,202    |
| A decrease in net earnings of . . . . .   | \$304,922 |

All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for January, 1884, show a deficiency in meeting liabilities of \$106,556, being a decrease, as compared with the same period of 1883, of \$328,366.

The Reading statement for February shows: Gross earnings, \$3,174,820.23; expenses, \$2,507,353.80; profit, \$667,466.43, against \$664,887.60 for the same month last year; profit for the fiscal year to date, \$1,446,913, against \$1,508,661.07 for the corresponding period of last year. The statement includes the workings of the Jersey Central Railroad as follows: Gross receipts, \$696,051.38; working expenses, \$517,893.65; net earnings, \$178,157.73; rental, \$470,232.66; loss, \$292,074.93.

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST APPROACHES OF CONSUMPTION THAT THOUSANDS remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of cough, pain or soreness in the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints.

# THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART AND FINANCE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY.

Business and Editorial Offices, No. 1018 Chestnut St., Philada.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Proprietors.  
WHARTON BARKER, President. JAS. W. NAGLE,  
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec'y and Treas. Business Manager.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

|   | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .                             | 321   |
| EDITORIALS:   |       |
| Natural Remedies in National Finance, . . . . .           | 323   |
| Free Trade in Norway, . . . . .                           | 324   |
| WEEKLY NOTES, . . . . .                                   | 325   |
| SPECIAL ARTICLES:   |       |
| The English View of Egypt, . . . . .                      | 325   |
| Recent German Books, . . . . .                            | 327   |
| POETRY:   |       |
| Extremes, by William H. Hayne, . . . . .                  | 327   |
| SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:                                   |       |
| Matthew Arnold and Frederick Maurice, . . . . .           | 327   |
| REVIEWS:  |       |
| Gosse's Biography of Fromentin, . . . . .                 | 328   |
| Drainage and Sewerage, Etc., . . . . .                    | 328   |
| Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments, . . . . .         | 329   |
| Record of Family Faculties.—Life-History Album, . . . . . | 329   |
| Health in the Household, . . . . .                        | 329   |
| Prusias, . . . . .  | 329   |
| Briefer Notices, . . . . .                                | 329   |
| AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .                         | 330   |
| PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .                          | 331   |
| ART NOTES, . . . . .                                      | 331   |
| MUSIC, . . . . .  | 332   |
| SCIENCE, . . . . .  | 332   |
| MARCH MAGAZINES, . . . . .                                | 332   |
| NEWS SUMMARY, . . . . .                                   | 333   |
| DRIFT, . . . . .  | 333   |
| FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW, . . . . .                     | 334   |

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they desire to discontinue.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

Advertising rates, 10 cents per line, each insertion. For time contracts, extending a month or over, a reduction is made; rates furnished on application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

Checks, Postal Orders, etc., should be drawn to the order of Howard M. Jenkins, Treasurer.

\*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Lock Box, Philadelphia."

## AMUSEMENTS.

WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 3d.

ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS—Germania Orchestra, every Thursday, 3 P. M.

ARCH—Thomas W. Keene.

CHESTNUT—"The Rajah."

OPERA-HOUSE—Miss Maude Granger.

HAVERLY'S—"Falka."

MEMORIAL HALL (FAIRMOUNT PARK)—Museum of Industrial Art. Open every day. Free.

WALNUT—"For Congress."

**WM. H. SMITH, Seedsman,**  
(Late of the firm of HENRY A. DEER),  
WAREHOUSE, 1018 MARKET STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Smith's Seed Catalogue for 1884, containing all the best leading varieties of fresh and reliable Flower, Vegetable, and Field Seeds, also implements and garden requisites, sent free to all applicants.

## ART—DECORATIONS.



THE NEW DECORATION FOR Walls, Ceilings, Art Objects. Indestructible and imperishable.

### IN SOLID RELIEF.

The most perfect and beautiful of all decorations. High-art designs by eminent designers. Waterproof. Can be washed. Sure protection from damp walls. Sold in rolls. As easy to hang as wall paper.

The Decoration of Lincrusta-Walton, a New Branch of Decorative Art.

SOLD BY ALL DECORATORS AND ART DEALERS.

Price quite moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Now in general use in public buildings, churches, offices, and the homes of the people.

## FR. BECK & CO.,

Sole Agents for the United States, Manufacturers of Fine Wall Papers,

NEW YORK.

## OPINION OF EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

JAMES RENWICK, Esq., NEW YORK:

"I have carefully examined the material called Lincrusta-Walton, and consider it the most valuable material for architectural and decorative purposes which has ever been invented. I cannot say too much in recommendation of it."

RICHARD M. HUNT, Esq., NEW YORK:

"A most valuable material for wall decoration. Its many advantages, not the least of which is its comparative cheapness, I doubt not will recommend it to all interested in interior decoration."

## JANENTZKY & WEBER,

(Formerly Janentsky & Co.)

Manufacturers and Importers of

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Barboline Ware,  
Draughtsmen's Supplies,  
Oil-Painting Outfits,  
Repoussé Materials,  
Tapestry Materials.

Publishers of the

"Etchers' Folio."

1125 Chestnut St.,  
PHILADELPHIA.



We have received from our factory a choice assortment of

Clothes-Trees,  
Butlers' Trays,  
Boot Boxes,  
Commodores  
and Bidets.

Made in mahogany, walnut or ash,  
after the newest designs and with  
the latest improvements.

## F. LOUIS ALLEN,

1406 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

## ART—DECORATIONS.

# FURNITURE BEDDING CURTAINS,

&c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SPECIAL DESIGNS FURNISHED AND MADE TO ORDER.

## AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,

Nos. 21 & 23 NORTH TENTH STREET, and  
Nos. 912 & 914 RACE STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

# FINE ARTS

—AND—

# MIRRORS.

## McCLEES,

1417 CHESTNUT STREET,

ABOVE BROAD.

Splendid Bridal Presents, Engravings,  
Colored Photographs.

# BUDS AND BLOSSOMS.

It is everywhere conceded that we keep the

## Finest Flowers

to be found in the city.

We also claim

ORIGINALITY IN DESIGN,  
CORRECT TASTE IN ARRANGEMENT,  
ELEGANCE IN STYLE AND CONSTRUCTION.

Our constant aim is to produce by skilful manipulation and the proper harmony of colors the most beautiful and novel effects and combinations.

Our intimate connection with the New York and Boston markets enables us to keep fully informed as to the leading styles, and all novelties will be added to our stock as soon as introduced.

Our prices are as reasonable as can be made consistent with quality.

Tropical plants to hire for all occasions.  
Telephone connection, No. 3,558.

**C. H. GRIGG & CO., Florists,**  
Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, Phila.

## H. TEUBNER,

DEALER IN

Oil Paintings, Engravings  
And Other Works of Art.

RESTORING of Paintings a Specialty, by my own process.

Specimens of my work can be seen at the Academy of Fine Arts.

Manufacturer of FINE FRAMES of all descriptions.

200 South Eleventh Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE AMERICAN. Copy must be in hand Thursday, 10 A. M., to insure insertion. Rates, 10 cents per line, agate measure.



MISCELLANEOUS.

# THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST,

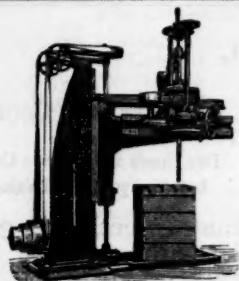
## SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF MARBLE-FRONT BRICK BUILDING,  
Nos. 413, 415 and 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

Established for the settlement of Estates, either as Executor, Administrator or under assignment, and for the execution of Trusts; also, for the safe keeping of Securities and Valuables, and the renting of small Private Safes in its indestructible vaults.

**J. L. ERRINGER,** President.  
**EDWARD S. HANDY,** Vice-President.  
**WILLIAM L. DUBOIS,** Sec'y and Treasurer.

**DIRECTORS.**  
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER. BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS. HON. WILLIAM A. PORTER. JAMES M. AERTSEN.  
R. P. McCULLAGH. AUGUSTUS HEATON. EDWARD S. HANDY. DANIEL B. CUMMINS.  
JAMES L. CLAGHORN. DANIEL HADDOCK, JR. ALEXANDER BROWN. WILLIAM S. GRANT.  
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND. CHAS. D. REED.



## WM. SELLERS & Co.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of

# MACHINE TOOLS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

### MERCURY SEAL TRAPS vs. SEWER GAS AND MALARIA.

Sanitary Bureau of the Sewer-Gas Mercury Seal Co., 1003 Chestnut Street.  
Depot for all of the most approved and modern appliances in sanitary plumbing.  
The offices and show-rooms of the above company are now open to the public for the inspection and explanation of the most approved and effective means yet devised to prevent the escape of sewer gas and other deleterious vapors into houses and buildings.  
The inventions covered by the several patents now owned and controlled by this company exclude the escape of poisonous gases from sewers, drains and waste-pipes into dwelling-houses and buildings.  
At the same time, the company is not so prejudiced in favor of its own inventions as to overlook or disregard the merits of other inventions.  
Therefore, in addition to the practical means offered by the company, it has organized a consulting board of sanitary experts, whose business it will be to inspect and report upon the sanitary condition of dwellings and buildings, which report will be in writing, and will indicate plainly the defects and conditions which may exist, and suggest the most effective means of remedying the same, together with an estimate of the cost thereof. The public are invited to call at the offices, where every facility for examination and explanation will be afforded by the general superintendent or those in charge. Pamphlets and circulars, giving full details and price-lists, can be had on application in person or by mail.

THE SEWER-GAS MERCURY SEAL COMPANY,  
1003 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

O. B. EVANS, General Superintendent.

## THE ELOCUTIONIST'S ANNUAL, No. 11.

Oratorical! Dramatic! Pathetic! Humorous!  
Readings! Recitations! Dialogues! Tableaux!

Contains the latest and best productions of the MOST POPULAR ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS OF TODAY, together with some of the CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.  
Appears in handsome and appropriate new cover and design. Back numbers always on hand. Send for catalogue. Sold by all book-sellers and news-dealers, or sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price. 200 pages, paper binding, 30 cents; cloth, 60 cents.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY, Publishers,  
Publication Department. 1416 and 1418 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## The Remington Standard Type-Writer



Is acknowledged to be the only rapid, reliable and perfect writing machine. It practically has no rival. But few first-class business houses can be found trying to do their correspondence without one or more of these machines.

The work is plain and business-like, obviating all mistakes in reading. Excellent letter-press copies can be taken. SEVERAL COPIES CAN BE MADE AT ONE WRITING. One person with a Type-Writer can do the work of two or three expert penmen, and in a better manner.

Correspondence solicited. Send for new illustrated pamphlet.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Sole Agents,  
J. W. EARLE, Manager. 715 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

## CHARLESTON HOTEL,

Charleston, S. C.,

So long and favorably known, offers greater attractions for the season of 1883-4 than heretofore. NEW HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR; a Dining-Room remodelled and handsomely painted throughout; the House thoroughly renovated and painted. Rates, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day, according to location of room. Special rates made for a month or longer.

E. H. JACKSON, Proprietor.

## CLARENDON HOTEL,

Fourth Avenue and 18th Street,  
NEW YORK.

ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Located near all the Theatres and Places of Amusement.

C. H. KERNER, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

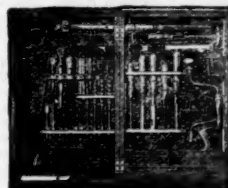
STEEL RAILS,  
RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND SWITCHES,

BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

Works at STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE: 208 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

### USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE PRESENTS. COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR AMATEUR MECHANICS



Tool Chests

AND

Cabinets.

With

BEST QUALITY

TOOLS

Sharpened ready

for use.

TURNING  
LATHES.

—  
SCROLL SAWS

—  
Work Benches  
complete.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,  
1233 MARKET STREET.

## The Wharton Railroad Switch Co.

ABRAHAM BARKER, President.  
WM. WHARTON, JR., Superintendent.  
WHARTON BARKER, Treasurer.

Office, 28 South Third St., Philada.

P.-O. Box 2353.

Works: Washington Ave. and 23d St., Philada.,  
and Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

WHARTON Safety Railroad Switch,  
With Main Track Unbroken.  
WHARTON Split Switch,  
With Spiral Spring or Rubber Attachment.  
WHARTON Spring Frog,  
Plate or Skeleton Pattern.  
WHARTON Stiff Frog,  
With Wrought-Iron Clamps and Fillings.  
WHARTON Patent Crossings,  
With Wrought-Iron Clamps and Fillings.

Interlocking Apparatus, Johnston's  
Patent, and General Railway  
Supplies.

THE use of the Wharton Switch gives an unbroken main track, thus making travel *absolutely safe* from accidents from misplaced switches, and insuring unquestioned saving in wear and tear of rolling stock and track.  
The Wharton Switch and Frogs are the standard on such roads as the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Central Pacific Railroad, etc.

## RAILROADS.

—THE—  
**Shenandoah Valley Route**

Between the North and East, South and Southwest.

A New Trunk-Line Passenger Highway, with Unsurpassed THROUGH PULLMAN CAR SERVICE and Perfect Transportation Facilities, traversing the most prosperous sections of the Southern States, upon railways of Uniform Excellence, Superior Equipment and Common Management, uniting New York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Jacksonville, and all points South and Southwest, upon lines of common interest.

Along this route, or most accessible thereby, are health resorts and scenic attractions of enduring value.

The Shenandoah Valley, its continuous physical beauty and scenes of historic interest.

The wonderful Caverns of Luray; the Natural Bridge of Virginia; the noted Virginia Springs; the Warm Springs of North Carolina, and the unrivaled scenery of Western North Carolina; Asheville and the French Broad; the charming resorts of East Tennessee; the renowned winter tourist points of South Georgia and Florida; with a reorganized and recreated hotel service en route:

THE LURAY INN, THE NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL, THE HOTEL ROANOKE, ETC., ETC.,

assuring a personal comfort hitherto unattained in a Southern traveller's progress. In due season, Excursion Rates, Tickets and arrangements to all the wonderful resorts along the line will be perfected, adapted to the tastes and means of all classes of Summer Tourists.

For Tickets, Time-Cards, Guide-Books, Sleeping-Car Reservations, and all information, inquire at all Pennsylvania Railroad or other leading Railway Ticket Offices, North and East, or at the Eastern Offices of this line:—104 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.; 290 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.; 303 Broadway, NEW YORK; 8-8 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA; 157 West Baltimore Street, and Western Maryland Railroad, BALTIMORE; Cumberland Valley Railroad, HARRISBURG, PA.; Shenandoah Valley Railroad, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

A. POPE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,  
 LYNCHBURG, VA.

TO NEW YORK SHORTEST  
AND QUICKEST.  
 Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

NOVEMBER 18th, 1883.  
 FROM DEPOT, NINTH AND GREEN STREETS.  
 THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

**A TWO-HOUR TRAIN**  
 BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.

Double Track, Perfect Equipment, Prompt and Reliable Movement.

New York, Trenton and the East, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 (Fast Express) A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 11.00 midnight.

Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 11.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M. 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 11.00 midnight.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 11.00 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.55 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.53 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars on midnight trains, to and from New York.

†Sleeping car open 10.30 P. M. to 7.00 A. M.

DEPOT, THIRD AND BERKS STREETS.

New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 8.00, 12.30, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.

Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.

†Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Ticket Offices: 434, 624, 836 and 1351 Chestnut Street, and at the Depots.

J. E. WOOTTEN, C. G. HANCOCK,  
 General Manager. G. P. & T. A., Phila.

—THE—  
**William Cramp & Sons**  
 SHIP AND ENGINE  
 BUILDING Co.,  
 PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,  
 STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATING,  
 Wood's American Kitchener Range,  
 39 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

## HOTELS.—WINTER RESORTS.

**ST. CLOUD HOTEL,**  
 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH,  
 PHILADELPHIA.

UNSURPASSED CUISINE. MULLIN & BEAN,  
 Proprietors.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**

R. W. FARR, MANAGER,

Chestnut Street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.

RATES, \$2.50 Per Day.

OFFICE CLERKS: HENRY KROGNAN, J. E. BIRCHINELL.  
 Special Rates to parties remaining over ten days, according to location of rooms.

**ST. JAMES HOTEL,**

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

This Hotel is now the best-appointed house in the South. New Public Parlor, 60 x 48; a Dining-Room, 100 x 55 and 25 feet in height; new Billiard Room and new Tables. The house has also been extensively furnished.

OPEN DECEMBER 1ST TILL MAY.

J. R. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**C. L. COMFORT,**

Manufacturer of  
 HIGH-GRADE


**FLAVORING EXTRACTS**

AND LIQUID RENNET.

ALSO, SELECTED COOKING HERBS.

PURE GROUND SPICES.

17 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

  
**SPENCERIAN**  
**STEEL PENS**  
 Are of the very best English make.  
 26 different styles sent for trial, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.  
 Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,  
 738 AND 735 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,**

PRACTICAL  
 Stationers, Steam-Power Printers,

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

**KUNKEL & GRIFFITHS,**

(Successors to WALDO M. CLAFLIN,)

**MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGESTED BY  
 PROF. MEYER.**

Nos. 11 and 13 North Ninth Street,  
 PHILADELPHIA.

Advertisements for THE AMERICAN.  
 Copy must be in hand Thursday, 10 A. M.,  
 to insure insertion. Rates, 10 cents per line,  
 agate measure.

## DRY GOODS, WRAPS AND FURS.

*Strawbridge & Clothier's*  
**THE BEST PLACE TO BUY DRY GOODS**  
 Eighth and Market, Eighth and Filbert,  
 PHILADELPHIA.

**Darlington,**  
**Runk & Co.** THE  
 FINEST DRY GOODS,  
 and also  
 Dry Goods at Moderate Cost,  
 but Always of Good Value.

1126 Chestnut Street, 1128  
 PHILADELPHIA.

**JOHN**  
**WANAMAKER'S**  
**STORE.**

Everything in DRY GOODS, WEARING APPAREL and HOUSE-KEEPING APPOINTMENTS sent by mail, express or freight, according to circumstances,—subject to return and refund of money, if not satisfactory. Catalogue, with details, mailed on application.

JOHN WANAMAKER,  
 PHILADELPHIA.

We have the largest retail stock in the United States.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

  
**LANDRETH'S**  
**WAREHOUSE**

31 & 23 South Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Philadelphia.

**FOUNDED 1784.**

Everything of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country-Seat. Over 1,500 acres under cultivation, growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1883, with catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and German, free to all applicants.

**The Wilson Patent Adjustable Chair,**  
 WITH THIRTY CHANGES OF POSITION.

  
 Parlor, Library, Invalid Chair, Child's Crib, Bed or Lounge, combining beauty, lightness, strength, simplicity and comfort. Everything to an exact science. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods shipped to any address, C. O. D. Send stamp for illustrated circular; quote THE AMERICAN.

Address,  
 THE WILSON ADJUS. CHAIR MFG. CO.,  
 661 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**Fairbanks Standard Scales.**

BEST AND CHEAPEST, Every  
 Quality Considered. Description.

  
**FAIRBANKS & CO., 715 Chestnut St., Phila.**